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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The interest in the news from the front concentrates, for the moment, on the preliminaries of the coming Balkan campaign. The attempt of the Bulgarians to cut the railway from Salonika, by which all supplies of men and munitions must be sent into Serbia, has for the moment been frustrated. This railway, after leaving Salonika, passes along the valley of the Vardar, hugging the stream all the way. It crosses the Greco-Serbian border at Gjevelu, and on approaching the Bulgarian frontier, where that frontier is driven in a wedge into Serbia, reaches Strumitza station. Immediately on the Serbian side of the Bulgarian frontier is the blockhouse of Valandovo, slightly south of Strumitza station. Whist slightly north of Strumitza station and across the frontier, in Bulgaria, is Strumitza itself, a strongly fortified Bulgarian military post.

The Bulgarian troops, making their rush to cut the railway at Strumitza station, were checked by the Serbians at the blockhouse at Valandovo. Had they reached the line it might have been serious for all concerned. During the fight at Valandovo the Serbians were reinforced by the French, with the result that the Bulgarians were driven back over the frontier in the direction of the camp at Strumitza. According to telegrams from Athens the allied forces then advanced and captured the fortifications at Strumitza itself, thus gaining a base on Bulgarian soil for a flank advance on the railway from Constantinople to Sofia.

The report of the occupation of Strumitza may, or may not be true, as there is no confirmation of it in any of the official communiques, nor has the Serbian legation in London any news of it. Simultaneously the British fleet is reported to have seized the port of Enos, immediately south of the mouth of the Maritza. Enos is an insignificant town in itself, but it commands the one place on the coast, where the mountains recede sufficiently to make an advance south or east, in the direction of Gallipoli or Constantinople, possible without entering them. It is also within easy striking distance of Dedagatch, the terminus of the railway from Sofia to the Aegean. Of the occupation of Enos there is, again, no official admission, but with the overwhelming superiority of the Allies at sea there is no particular reason to question it.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The following statement was issued yesterday by army headquarters:

In the western theater: The trench work northeast of Verdun, which projects far into the Allies' positions, was repeatedly attacked by the English with strong forces. All their attacks failed with heavy losses and the trench work remained in our hands.

Attempts of the French to attack at Tahure were subdued by our fire.

A new French advance with the object of recapturing lost positions south of Leintre was unsuccessful. It cost the French, in addition to sanguinary losses, three officers, 17 noncommissioned officers and 73 chasseurs as prisoners.

On Schatzmannelle the French could not recapture a single foot of ground by their attacks, notwithstanding the use of a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Yesterday German air squadrons attacked the fortress of Belfort, drove off the hostile aviators and dropped eight bombs on the fortress. A number of fires were observed to have been caused by the explosions.

In the eastern theater: Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his attack south of Riga made good progress. Two officers and 280 other prisoners remained in our hands.

Russian attacks west of Jacobstadt were repulsed.

West of Houkwe we captured Russian positions extending on a front of about three kilometers (1.8 miles).

Further south, in the region of Smor-

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RESIGNATION IN ENGLAND OF SIR EDWARD CARSON

Attorney-General Resigns From Cabinet—Opinion Expressed Action Due to Difference of Views as to Near East Policy

LONDON, Tuesday.—Sir Edward Carson has resigned from the cabinet. A definite statement of his resignation gained currency last week, based on the attorney-general's presence in the House of Commons, while radically important cabinet meetings were in progress.

On one occasion these statements were authoritatively denied by Sir Edward Carson, but the announcement of his actual resignation was issued last night. No official reason is given for his action. Regarding the question of compulsory service it may be pointed out that Lord Derby's recruiting scheme was approved by the cabinet and it is, therefore, unlikely that the attorney-general, who is understood to support compulsory service, would have resigned until the result of the new recruiting scheme became known.

It is now considered that the resignation was based on a difference with colleagues of views on the near east policy.

JOHN REDMOND DISCUSSES THE IRISH SITUATION

Speaker Says Any Day People May Be Faced by Proposals Which Would End the Truce

DUBLIN, Tuesday.—Mr. John Redmond was the principal speaker yesterday at the convention representing the Irish League in County Dublin held in the Mansion House. They were living in critical times, he observed, and though no one had the smallest doubt as to how the war would end and no one doubted that the end of the war would mean the inauguration of autonomy in Ireland, it should be made clear that their political organization and discipline in Ireland must be maintained.

To allow their political forces to be disbanded meantime would be an act of reckless folly.

Those responsible for leading the national forces of Ireland would be guilty of gross betrayal of duty if they did not warn the Irish people of risks of disorganization in the present position of affairs. The existence of the present coalition government was precarious. It was threatened by internal as well as external dangers.

There was no doubt that at the present moment a rich and powerful conspiracy against its existence existed among men who were ready to sacrifice national unity in order to further their own predilections and theories. Any day they might be faced with a new reconstruction or by proposals which would end instantly the political truce and would rend the British people into contending factions.

It was common talk in England that a general election not merely not on agreed lines, but on lines of forced contention, might arise, but happily they could boast Ireland was in no degree responsible.

They had had no commercial strikes in Ireland, and no political strikes. They had confined themselves to sending their men to the front.

After dealing with Ireland's part in the war, Mr. Redmond stated that personally he was as confident of the future as he had been at any time for the past three or four years. He was confident that Ireland's freedom, prosperity and future would emerge triumphant from the war.



Countries in near East

Map shows Serbian frontier lines now center of interest in war. The main points of attack of the Austro-Hungarian-German-Bulgarian troops are given, while Strumitza, reported captured by the Serbians, is shown in the southwest corner of Bulgaria. Salonika is the landing place of the allied forces who are going to the aid of Serbia.

LORD DERBY'S NEW RECRUITING PLAN IN BRITAIN

Canvassers to Do All Possible to Get Men for Infantry, on Which Issue Largely Depends

LONDON, Tuesday.—Lord Derby met the members of the joint recruiting committees yesterday at 12 Downing street and further discussed the new scheme.

A memorandum has been issued to local committees with a covering letter on the lines of Lord Derby's recent statement. The memorandum states that canvassers will be provided with a card giving them authority to call upon recruitable men. The cards they receive contain the names of men who, according to the national register, can be spared to enlist.

The canvassers are advised to make a point of calling repeatedly until they actually see the man himself and to put before him plainly and politely the need of the country, but not to bully or threaten.

They are to note carefully the reasons for hesitation or refusal and ascertain whether they can be removed by furnishing information on specific points.

They are to treat conversations as confidential and not to discuss them except to those authorized to know.

Canvassers are particularly urged to get all the men they possibly can for infantry.

It is infantry that is required to maintain the armies in the field, and the issue of the war largely depends on this army.

The general aim the canvassers must have before them is defined in the covering letter which urges political agents and local committees to combine and carry through the canvass designed with the intensity of a general election and in such a complete manner that no man shall say hereafter I did not know it was I who was needed.

In a letter inviting cooperation of a number of labor councils throughout the country to the new scheme, the joint labor recruiting board say there are in the country tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness who have not yet joined the colors.

Every effort must be made to secure these men.

Defeat in this war or even an inconclusive peace would mean not only loss of prestige as a nation and the certainty that the conflict would be renewed in a few years time, but the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which have taken centuries of effort to win.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCORD

LONDON, Tuesday.—Messages have been exchanged by Sir Edward Grey and M. Viviani emphasizing in view of the alteration in the French ministry the continuance of French and British accord.

GENERAL MONRO TO TAKE CHARGE AT DARDANELLES

Announcement Comes From War Office of Successor to Sir Ian Hamilton Who Returns to England to Report

LONDON, Tuesday.—The war office announces that Gen. Sir C. C. Monro, K. C. B., has been appointed to command the Mediterranean expeditionary force in succession to Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report.

Pending General Monro's arrival, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood has been appointed temporarily to command the forces.

Maj.-Gen. Charles Carmichael Monro served on the northwest frontier of India 1879-80, in the South African war, 1899-01. He was chief instructor of the School of Musketry 1901-03.

Maj.-Gen. William Riddell Birdwood was educated at Clifton College, Sandhurst. He served in the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the twelfth Lancashire in the Hazara expedition in 1891; Isazai expedition in 1892; northwest frontier of India in 1897-98; Tirah, 1897-98, and in the South African war, 1899-01.

GERMANS SEIZE THE STEAMER EIR

CHRISTIANIA, Tuesday.—On the Norwegian foreign office being notified by the owners of the steamer Eir that the ship had been seized by the Germans, the Norwegian legation in Berlin was instructed to ask for the release of the steamer and cargo of cotton, as cotton was not entered on the German contraband list. The legation was also instructed to inform the German government that the captain of the Eir had telegraphed to the owners that the vessel had been seized 2½ miles from Halland Vaederoe.

SERBO-GREEK AFFAIRS

LONDON, Tuesday.—A Berlin wireless message states that the Greek ambassador in Nish communicated to the Serbian government as already reported that a casus foederis does not now exist. Details of the treaty are known between Greece and Serbia. A casus foederis only exists if Serbia was attacked by one power, whereas Serbia is at war with Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. The resolution of the Greek government has been accepted, the wire-

BRITISH-RUSSIAN ENVOYS PRESENT NOTE TO GREECE

Proposals Unlikely to Prove Acceptable to the Government in Athens at Present

ATHENS.—A note has been presented to the Greek government by the British and Russian ministers, but it is understood, the proposals contained therein will be unacceptable to Greece at the present moment and are unlikely to prove acceptable to the Greek government until the Allies have proved their ability to prevent the Bulgarians attacking Serbia or joining the German forces.

RECOGNITION IS GIVEN TODAY TO GEN. CARRANZA

Formal Letter Will Be Sent by Each Government to the Mexican Leader—Arredondo May Be Ambassador

WASHINGTON.—Following a final conference with Secretary Lansing Monday afternoon the ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala issued the following announcement through Secretary Lansing:

"The conferees under instructions from their several governments, tomorrow will recognize the de facto government of Mexico of which General Carranza is the chief executive."

Accordingly each government today will address a letter to General Carranza formally recognizing his regime. These letters will be delivered to Eliseo Arredondo, personal representative of General Carranza here who will leave tomorrow or Thursday to bear the letters in person to Carranza. It is understood at the state department that Mr. Arredondo will be the Mexican ambassador. His expected appointment would reestablish diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico after a lapse of two years.

The note that will be sent today to Mr. Arredondo, it was indicated today at the state department, will be to this effect:

"The government of the United States takes pleasure in informing you that it recognizes the de facto government of Mexico, of which General Carranza is the chief executive, and is prepared to receive its diplomatic representative as soon as possible. You will please con-

JUDGE ORDERS CONSOLIDATION OF DOCK SUITS

Action Against Public Service Commission and B. & M. Railroad to Be Considered Together, Rules Judge Braley

Consolidation of the suits brought by the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Company against the Massachusetts public service commission and the Boston & Maine railroad to secure a writ of mandamus to compel the railroad to comply with the order of the commission requiring the railroad to remove a discrimination in freight rates against the complainant, was ordered by Judge Braley in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts today. The judge now has these cases under consideration.

The bill in equity brought by the attorney-general for the directors of the port of Boston, asking that the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads be restrained from breaking their contracts with the state regarding rates to the Commonwealth pier, was ordered by Judge Braley to be heard before a master.

The argument on the plea of the New Haven road to withdraw from this proceeding on the ground that it had voluntarily filed new tariffs will be heard by Judge Braley on Oct. 20, 21 or 22, according to the arrangement that the attorney-general may make with counsel for the New Haven.

Robert Homans, counsel for the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Company, won his point that his client's position be heard without consolidation with the bill in equity of the state versus the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads on the ground that the points involved would mean too long a delay.

Meanwhile, the attorney general, acting for the directors of the port, has entered a request before the interstate commerce commissioners in Washington to be heard on Nov. 10, when final arguments of counsel on the question as to whether there is unjust discrimination, because of the tariffs of the Boston & Maine and New Haven roads to the Commonwealth pier against the National

(Continued on page eight, column two)

BULGARIAN CORN FOR GREECE

LONDON, Tuesday.—The Berlin wireless quotes the Kolnische Zeitung as stating that the Greek government has asked Bulgaria for permission to import Bulgarian corn which has been granted. A Sofia correspondent of the same paper states that the Timok valley, together with the railroad from Nish to the Danube, is no longer in Serbian hands. Serbian communication with Russia, it adds, is thus threatened.

PRESIDENT CASTS SUFFRAGE VOTE IN NEW JERSEY

Woodrow Wilson Deposits His Ballot Toward Enfranchising Woman in Booth at Princeton, N. J., and Refused to Pose

(By the United Press)
PRINCETON, N. J.—President Wilson added one to the vote for suffrage in New Jersey when he cast his ballot in the booth at the fire house below the Princeton campus at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

It was the first time in history that the chief magistrate has taken his stand for the new and broader sphere of women. He came home through Pennsylvania and New Jersey without seeing a yellow and white banner or hearing a cheer for the "Votes for Women" cause until he reached Princeton. Here two or three women wearing badges awaited the President as he came down the steps of his car. It was one of the signs along the way that New Jersey was voting.

The President himself did not want to make his voting anything unusual. When the photographers asked him to pose as he came from the booth he refused.

"Casting a ballot ought not to be anything of moment," he said.

There was a crowd of Princeton boys waiting for the President's special car, as it came up from the junction, and they gave the usual cheers and songs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK.—This morning at 6 o'clock the men of New Jersey began casting ballots to decide whether or not the state should grant women the rights of suffrage. At virtually every important polling place in the state, and certainly in all the larger cities, several thousand watchers took their places to see that the suffrage cause got fair play. Originally 5000 women had been detailed for "watcher duty," but at the last moment this number was considerably

(Continued on page eight, column three)

ITALY JOINS OTHER ALLIES; DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA

ROME, Tuesday.—The following announcement is issued. Bulgaria having opened hostilities against Serbia and having allied herself with Italy's enemies to fight against the Allies, the Italian government by order of the King has declared a state of war to exist between Italy and Bulgaria.

REPORT SAYS ALLIES OCCUPY STRUMNITZA

LONDON, Monday.—A French official wireless message says dispatches from the Balkans announce that as a result of Bulgarian aggression against Serbia, the Franco-Serbian troops have invaded the Bulgarian frontier and occupied Strumitza.

Monday—At 5:15 p. m. the Serbian legation here had received no confirmation of the occupation of Strumitza.

WOOL FOR EXPORT TO UNITED STATES

LONDON, Tuesday.—The war trade department announced last night they would be prepared to consider applications for licenses to export to the United States, eastern India wool purchased at forthcoming Liverpool wool sales up to a maximum of 10,000 bales. Licenses will not be granted for black, gray and brown wool; yellow pieces, low and medium, hard, white blanket wool and ginned wool.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNATION REPORT

PARIS, Tuesday.—According to the Herald, a newspaper in Madrid, the Spanish cabinet have decided to resign and have authorized Sr. Dato to tender their resignation to the King on his return from Valladolid.

LONDON, Tuesday.—No confirmation could be obtained of the reported decision of the Spanish cabinet to resign.

CHIANG SHI LI SHOT

TOKIO, Tuesday.—Chiang Shi Li, a prominent supporter of Yuan Shih-kai and of the Chinese Monarchy Association, has been shot by a young Chinaman.

GENERAL SARRAIL IN SERBIA

PARIS, Tuesday.—Dispatches from Athens announce that General Sarrail, commander-in-chief of the French Orient army, is now in Serbia.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

MORE DETAILS OF OPERATIONS AT DARDANELLES

Sir Ian Hamilton in Recent Dispatch Describes Fighting at Points on Gallipoli—Praises Commanders and Troops

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The latter part of Sir Ian Hamilton's recent dispatch on the Dardanelles operations deals with events from May 11 until the end of June. Having come to the conclusion that siege warfare was soon bound to supersede maneuver battles in the open, Sir Ian Hamilton says, so soon then as the troops had enjoyed a day or two of comparative rest, I divided my front into four sections. On the left was the twenty-ninth division to which the twenty-ninth Indian Infantry brigade was attached. In the left center came the forty-second East Lancashire division; on the right center stood the Royal Naval division, and at my right was the Corps Expéditionnaire. Thus I secured organization and depth as well as front, enabling each division to arrange for its own relief, supports and reserves, and giving strength for defense as well as attack. Hitherto the piecemeal arrival of reinforcements had forced a hand-to-mouth procedure upon headquarters; now the control became more centralized.

Continuing Sir Ian Hamilton describes the capture of the steep cliff northeast of Y beach, where the Turkish right rested. His Majesty's ships, Dublin and Talbot cooperated, as well as the Manchester brigade of the forty-second division and the twenty-eighth divisional artillery, which opened fire on the Turkish trenches. Under cover of this fire, a double company of the sixteenth Gurkhas crept along the shore and assembled below the bluff. Then the attention of the Turks being taken up with the bombardment, they swiftly scaled the cliffs and carried the work with a rush. Thus the British left flank, which had been firmly held up against all attempts from the 6th to the 8th, was now by stratagem advanced nearly 500 yards. Purchased as it was with only 130 casualties, this success was due to careful preparation and organization by Maj. Gen. H. V. Cox, commanding the twenty-ninth Indian Infantry brigade; Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. G. Bruce, commanding sixth Gurkhas, and Maj. (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. A. Wynter, R. G. A. commanding the artillery group supporting the attack. The cooperation of the two cruisers was excellent. No 48 hours, Sir Ian Hamilton adds, passed without something of this sort being attempted or achieved, either by the French or ourselves.

Dealing with the Anzac position, where the Australian and New Zealand army corps were perched upon the cliffs of Sari Bair, Sir Ian Hamilton adds that at this stage of the operations they were intended first to keep open a door leading to the vitals of the Turkish position; secondly, to hold up as large a body as possible in front of them, so as to lessen the strain at Cape Helles. The line held during the period under review by the Australian and New Zealand army corps forms a rough semicircle inland from the beach of Anzac Cove with a diameter of about 1100 yards. The firing line is everywhere close to the Turkish trenches, and in all sections of the position, sniping, counter-sniping and bomb attacks have been incessant. The shelling both of the trenches and beaches has been impartial and liberal. As many as 1400 shells have fallen on Anzac within an hour, and these of all calibers, from 11 inch to field shrapnel. Around Quinn's Post, both above and below ground, the contest has been particularly severe. This section of the line is situated on the circumference of the Anzac semicircle at the furthest point from its diameter. Here our fire trenches are mere ledges on the brink of a sheer precipice falling 200 feet into the valley below. The Turkish trenches are only a few feet distant.

Describing a very heavy Turkish attack at Anzac on May 18, the report says Anzac was subjected to a heavy bombardment from large caliber guns and howitzers. At midnight, on May 18-19, the most violent rifle and machine gun fire yet experienced broke out along the front, slackening from 3 a. m. to 4 a. m. and then broke out again, and a heavy Turkish column assaulted the left of No. 2 section. This was beaten off with loss. Another attack was delivered before daylight on the center of this section. It was repeated four times and repulsed each time with a very severe loss to the Turks. At about 5 a. m. the battle was fairly joined and a fierce cannonade was begun. By 9:30 a. m. the Turks were pressing hard against the left of Courtney's and the right of Quinn's post. At 10 a. m. this attack, unable to face fire from the right, swung round to the left where it was severely handled by our guns and machine guns of our left section. By 11 a. m. the enemy who were crowded together in the trenches beyond Quinn's Post, were giving way under their heavy losses. According to prisoners' reports 20,000 troops, including five fresh regiments were used against us. Gen. Liman von Sanders was himself in command. The enemy's casualties were

heavy, as may be judged from the fact that over 3000 Turks were left lying in the open in view of our trenches.

The next four days were chiefly remarkable for the carrying through of the negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24. The negotiations were suspended, when it was observed that columns were on the march in the valley by which the Turks were accustomed to bring up their reinforcements. Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, commanding the Australian and New Zealand army corps ordered his trenches to be manned against possible attack. As the evening drew in, the enemy's concentration continued and everything pointed to their intention of making use of the last of the daylight to get their troops into position, without being shelled by our artillery. A message was, therefore, sent across to say that no clearing of wounded could be allowed during the night. Stretcher and other parties fell back, and immediately fire broke out. In front of our right section, masses of men advanced behind lines of unarmed men holding up their hands. Fire became general all along the line, accompanied by a heavy bombardment of the whole position, so that evidently this attack must have been prearranged. No assault was made until 1:20 a. m. when the Turks left their trenches and advanced on Quinn's Post. By 4:30 a. m. on May 21, musketry fire had resumed normal dimensions, all attempts to assault having been beaten back. Following this a suspension of arms was finally arranged, and took place from 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. on May 24.

Continuing, the dispatch describes the fighting near Quinn's Post and elsewhere up to June 5. On that date a sortie was made from Quinn's Post by two officers and 100 men of the first Australian Infantry, the objective being the destruction of a machine gun in a trench known as German Officers trench. A special party of 10 men with the officer commanding the party, Lieut. E. E. L. Lloyd, first battalion, New South Wales Australian Imperial force, made a dash for the machine gun. One of the men managed to fire three rounds into the gun at a range of five feet, and another three at the same range through a loophole. The darkness of the trench and its overhead cover prevented the use of the bayonet, but some damage was done by shooting down over the parapet and as much of the trench as possible was dismantled. The party suffered some casualties from bombs, and was enveloped all the time by machine guns from either flank.

Returning to the southern zone, Sir Ian Hamilton says that on June 14 on the line of battle from right to left the troops were deployed in the following order: The Corps Expéditionnaire, the Royal Naval division, the forty-second East Lancashire division, and the twenty-ninth division. The length of the front, so far as the British troops were concerned, was rather over 4000 yards, and the total infantry available amounted to 24,000 men, which permitted the general officer commanding the eighth army corps to form a corps reserve of 7000 men. After steady bombardment on June 4, the artillery on the stroke of noon increased their range and along the whole line the infantry fixed bayonets and advanced. The assault was immediately successful. On the extreme right, the French first division carried a line of trench, while the French second division, with the greatest dash and gallantry, carried a strong redoubt called the Haricot, for which they had already had three desperate contests. Only the extreme left of the French were unable to gain any ground, a feature destined to have an unfortunate effect on the final issue.

Despite the gallantry and success of the forces on other parts of the front, Sir Ian Hamilton describes how a very heavy counter-attack against the Haricot by the Turks, who poured in masses of men through prepared communication trenches and under cover of accurate shell fire, enabled them to recapture the right flank of the royal naval division. Shortly before 1 p. m. the right of the second naval brigade had to retire with heavy loss from the redoubt they had captured, thus exposing in their turn the Howe and Hood battalions, so that they too had nothing for it but to retreat across the open under exceedingly heavy machine gun and musketry fire. By 1:30 p. m. the whole of the captured trenches of this section had been lost again. The question was now whether this rolling up of the newly captured line from the right would continue until the whole of the British gains were wiped out. The Manchester brigade of the forty-second division held on with the greatest tenacity and grit from 1:30 to 6:30 p. m. when the division had to be extricated with loss from the second line Turkish trenches, and had to content themselves with consolidating on the first line which they had captured within five minutes of commencing the attack. Such was the spirit displayed by this brigade that there was great difficulty in persuading the men to fall back. Although we had been forced, Sir Ian Hamilton adds, to abandon so much of the ground gained in the first rush, the net result of the day's operations was considerable, namely an advance of 200 to 400 yards along the whole of our center and front of nearly three miles.

From the date of this battle to the end of the month of June, the incessant attacks and counter-attacks which have so grievously swelled our lists of casualties, Sir Ian Hamilton says, have been caused by the determination of the Turks to regain ground they had lost, a determination which against our firm resolve to continue to increase our holding. Several of these daily encounters would have



(Copyright by Central News)
Australian soldiers offering a drink of water to a Turkish peasant woman

been the subject of a separate dispatch in other campaigns, but with due regard to proportion, they cannot even be so much as mentioned here.

During the whole period under review, Sir Ian Hamilton concludes, the efforts and expedients whereby a great army has had its wants supplied upon a wilderness, have, I believe, been breaking world records. The country is broken, mountainous, arid and void of supplies. The water found in the areas occupied by our forces is quite inadequate for their needs. The only practicable beaches are small, cramped breaks in impracticable lines of cliffs; with the wind in certain quarters, no sort of landing is possible. The wastage of lighters and small craft has led to crisis after crisis in our carrying capacity, whilst over every single beach plays fitfully throughout each day a devastating shell fire at medium ranges. Upon such a situation appeared quite suddenly the enemy's submarines, but the navy and the Royal Engineers were not to be thwarted in their landing operations, either by nature or by the enemy, whilst the Army Service corps under Brigadier-General F. W. B. Koe and the army ordnance corps under Brigadier-General R. W. M. Jackson, have made it a point of honor to feed men, animals, guns and rifles in the fighting line as regularly as if they were only out for maneuvers on Salisbury Plain.

In praising the work of the signal service, Sir Ian Hamilton describes how the central telegraph office at Cape Helles, a dugout, was struck by a high explosive shell and completely demolished, but Corporal G. A. Walker, Royal Engineers, although much shaken, repaired the damage, collected men, and within 39 minutes, reopened communication by apologizing for the incident and by saying he required no assistance.

In conclusion, Sir Ian Hamilton pays a high tribute to his three commanders of corps. General Gouraud he describes as adding to the luster of a great reputation won in the battlefields of the Argonne. Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Birdwood has been the soul of Anzac, spending many hours of each 24 with the defenders of the front trenches, and if he does not know every soldier in the force, at least every soldier in the force believes he is known to his general. Lieutenant-General A. G. Hunter Weston possesses a genius for war and I know no more resolute commander, Sir Ian says. Everything is powerless to divert him from his aim which is worked out with insight, accuracy and wisdom, resulting from close study in peace combined with long experience in the field. As in his first dispatch, Sir Ian Hamilton pays a warm tribute to Maj. Gen. W. P. Braithwaite, his chief of staff.

ARABS ATTACK FRENCH TROOPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Since the evacuation by the Italians of some of the advanced posts which their troops occupied on the edge of the Tunis-Tripoli frontier, a certain restlessness has been observed in that region. On Sept. 13 a scouting party of the French chasseurs d'Afrique, who were guarding the frontier by the Deibat outpost, in order to protect the Tunisian caravans coming in from Tripoli, were suddenly attacked by a force of Arabs, who had taken up a position in a narrow gorge. On Sept. 14 and 15, the garrison of Deibat set out in the direction of Ouesman to punish the aggressors who had been reinforced. Two engagements ensued and resulted in heavy losses for the Arabs. In giving the above information, the Temps states that these skirmishes do not in any way denote ill-feelings towards France on the part of the Senussi chiefs. Up to the present, they have advised their tribesmen to respect the Tunisian frontier and have on several occasions expressed to French officers in command of outposts their wish to live in peace with France. The French military authorities have taken the necessary measures to deal with any further aggression, should it occur.

BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR RETRENCHMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The first report of the committee on retrenchment in public expenditure was issued as a white paper simultaneously with the introduction of the budget, which embodied some of the committee's proposals, by Mr. McKenna. The chancellor of the exchequer is chairman of the committee and the other members are E. S. Montagu, H. T. Baker, Sir L. Chiozza Money, J. F. Mason, Evelyn Cecil, J. H. Thomas, Sir G. H. Clouston, Gaspard Farrer, and Harold Cox.

The committee state in their report that as a result of the evidence taken they understand that since the beginning of the war departments generally have given very careful consideration to the possibility of reducing expenditure, and have already effected substantial economies; but in many cases further economies have been proposed which departments have either undertaken definitely to carry out or have under consideration. Dealing with the postoffice the committee understand that in recent years, notwithstanding a very large increase in expenditure, the revenue obtained from the postoffice service has shown no proportionate increase. This has been due in part to increases of pay and improvements of conditions of the staff, and in part to reductions in charges and improvements of services to the public. The committee have given particular attention to those services which, so far as the total cost of the postoffice can be apportioned between its various branches must be regarded as unremunerative, and in which, therefore, the present rates amount to a subvention from the taxpayers to particular individuals or industries. The committee consider that if these services cannot be made actually remunerative the rates should at least be raised to such a point as will make them as nearly as possible self-supporting. The committee then make various proposals for increasing the standard rates of England's letter post, telegrams, inland press telegrams, and so forth, most of which were embodied in the budget as introduced by Mr. McKenna. Over and above the increased standard rates the committee advocated a special war tax of 1/4d. on every internal postal communication, but this did not find a place in the budget proposals.

Turning to the road board, the committee's report points out that the board was constituted in 1909 in order to provide a central authority for highway administration, with the object of encouraging and assisting local authorities to adapt their roads to meet the requirements of modern motor traffic. To raise the necessary funds special spirit and motor license duties were imposed, the proceeds of which were earmarked for the roads improvement fund administered by the board. The committee were informed that the income of the fund was approximately £1,500,000 per annum, and that the board had not in any year since it came into existence spent the full amount of its income, with the result that after allowing for all outstanding liabilities there would be an estimated surplus of £3,000,000 on the fund at the close of the present financial year.

After paying a tribute to the ability and efficiency of the road board, the committee feel bound to recommend that the activities of the board be suspended during the war and that the proceeds of the taxes earmarked for the service of the board should be retained by the exchequer. The committee also recommended that an inquiry should be held into the possibility of reducing the present heavy expenditure of local authorities on highway maintenance by amendments of the laws restricting the speed of types of heavy motor traffic.

Pending their final report the committee recommend that no vacancies, whether in lower or higher grades, arising in public departments, should be filled except in a very special case. The committee considered the question of an extension to other departments of the war bonus recently awarded to postoffice employees. In view of the fact that the reasons given in the award have no general application to the civil service, the committee recommend that all applications from other departments should be considered by the treasury on their merits. The committee also consider that large sums could be saved on stationery for the various departments, on blue books, on verbatim shorthand notes of deputations and evidence before committees and commissions, and in similar ways.

RECENT TRANSFER OF GOLD IN INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—With reference to the recent transaction by which two millions in gold was transferred from the balances of the government of India to the credit of the secretary of state, the Times of India gives the following account of the procedure adopted:

Soon after the outbreak of war an arrangement was made whereby the government of India agreed to receive on behalf of the Bank of England gold for safe custody at the Bombay mint. The amount so deposited to the end of March, 1915, was 345,980 standard ounces. The government of India keeps the surplus balances in India in the reserve treasury in the shape of paper currency notes. The government has cashed three crores of these notes and received in exchange two millions sovereigns which had been deposited with the Bombay mint and earmarked on behalf of the Bank of England, and the secretary of state has received per contra in England from the Bank of England in equivalent a book credit for £2,000,000.

As the supply of gold bars from London for the making of ornaments has been restricted, a large number of sovereigns are going into the melting pots of goldsmiths all over India. By melting a full-weight sovereign a tola of gold bullion, including all working cost, is obtained, amounting to Rs.23/15/10. The price of Bombay manufactured bar gold is now Rs.24/8 per tola, which accounts for the premium on sovereigns in bazaars, and indicates the huge quantities that daily go into the crucibles. According to the marriage customs of the Hindus, it is necessary for the bridegroom or his father to give gold and silver ornaments to the bride. The marriage of millions of Indian girls could not be postponed owing to the war, and the melting down of millions of sovereigns will take place throughout the duration of the war unless special measures are devised by government to supply the gold required for industrial consumption.

With reference to these announcements, the Statesman points out that the gold deposited in Bombay on behalf of the Bank of England is Mysore gold, which is melted and assayed before deposit, but there has been no question of converting it into sovereigns.

BRITISH PENSIONS BILL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The naval and military war pensions bill met with a good deal of criticism at its second reading in the House of Lords owing to the fact that the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association was not to be represented on the statutory committee, and no provision was made to include in the local committees persons experienced in the relief of war distress. The government now proposes that two members be taken from the 12 nominated by the crown, and the nomination given to the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association, and that the local committees should include persons who have been engaged in similar work within the respective areas. It is also proposed that sub-committees comprising representatives of employers and labor be appointed.

SENOR ALVAREZ ON SPAIN AND ALLIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—During the visit of Sr. Melquiades Alvarez, the leader of the Spanish Reformist party, and several of his political followers, to Paris, the Humanité took the opportunity of obtaining from him, as a representative Spaniard, a statement as to public opinion in his country with regard to the situation in Europe. Sr. Alvarez declared that he had come to Paris with his friends to get into touch, if even for a short while, with the French people, during a time of such crucial importance to their country; it was a pleasure to him, therefore, to give France a true idea of the way in which Spain and his own party regarded the war. The great majority of Spanish public opinion, stated Sr. Alvarez, is on the side of the Allies, but there is a current of opinion which favors Germany. This section of opinion is fostered by certain organs of the press, and has been worked up by German agents whose activity in Spain is boundless. It is composed of reactionaries of every shade, of the Legitimists (former Carlists), of members of the Catholic organization known as the Defensa Social, of a few partisans of Sr. Maura, who are not of his opinion on the subject of war, and, finally, of a part of the standing army. However, I can affirm that there are, among the commanding officers of the Spanish army, many men who favor the cause of the Allies and who consider that the safety of Spain is dependent on the victory of the allied arms. In complete opposition to this group of German sympathizers is the great mass of Liberal opinion, from the Conservatives of the Left to the Socialists and the Labor element, including the Liberals, the great majority of the Democrats, the Reformists and the Republicans of every shade of opinion. As for the merchants and the manufacturers, the men who know that 75 per cent of the foreign commerce of Spain is carried on with France and Great Britain and that in Spanish commercial associations there is over 2,000,000,000 of Franco-British capital, these men, from reasons of self-interest, as well as from motives of sympathy, are on the side of the Allies.

With regard to the Spanish intellectual class, a manifesto issued recently expressing sympathy for the Allies was signed by the most eminent men belonging to the press, to the literary and artistic worlds and to centers of learning. This manifesto which, at first, bore only 60 signatures, has now over 700.

The question of Spanish neutrality is an important one and one which must be dealt with quite frankly, continued Sr. Alvarez. The whole of Spain, with a few well-known exceptions, supports the maintenance of Spanish neutrality. On this point, the attitude of the present government is the exact expression of the will of the country. I am not in the confidence of the government, but I think I may affirm that it is the wish of Sr. Dato loyally to observe the rules of neutrality, whilst not, for that reason, forgetting the interests and wishes of Spain in the matter of international politics. The progressive element in Spain desires that a friendly neutrality should be extended towards the Allies, and among the parties who are of this opinion the Reformists hold a prominent place. Already, in 1913, as the representative of the party, I declared that in matters of international policy, Spain should take the side of France, Great Britain and Italy. Before the Franco-British centenary Spaniards might hesitate as to the direction their foreign policy should take, but once the two great democracies of Europe had joined hands, hesitation could but be unpatriotic.

POLES AND VATICAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The following communication from the Wolff bureau concerning the attitude of the German Poles towards the Vatican has been published in the German press:

A lively discussion is being carried on in the Polish press with regard to the attitude of the Polish group in the Reichstag towards the question of the freedom and independence of the Papacy. Several leading Polish papers, the Dziennik Slaski and the Kurier Slaski among them, are severely criticizing the Posen National Democratic party because it took steps to prevent the Polish representatives in the Reichstag from championing the cause of the Pope against Italy. The Silesian deputies among the Polish group endeavored to persuade their colleagues to follow the example of the Center, and to declare themselves in favor of the freedom and independence of the Papacy. Despite the fact that several deputies favored such action, they failed in their attempt, owing to the opposition of the National Democratic majority. The papers named are calling upon the Polish group in the Diet to make good the mistake committed by the Reichstag group, but point out that the best opportunity has been lost. They further affirm that public opinion among the Poles will compel the Reichstag deputies to revise their attitude, but that the bad impression produced by that attitude with regard to so prominent a question in the Roman Catholic world cannot now be effaced.

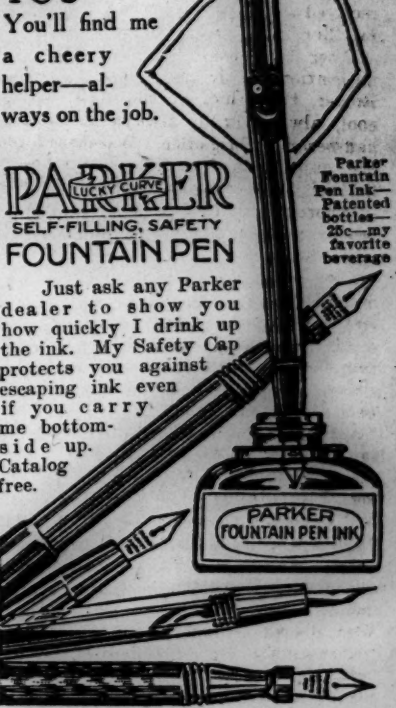
M. BARK INTERVIEWED FOR FRENCH PAPERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Russian finance minister, M. Bark, on his way through Paris to London accorded interviews to several members of the French press. To the Matin's representative, he stated that he had the greatest hopes of the success of the deliberations which would take place between himself and the French and English finance ministers. It was, he continued, unanimously recognized in Russia that the closest cooperation, both financially and from a military point of view, must exist between the Allies. The new income tax which had just been passed by the Duma would bring 1,200,000,000 into the Russian revenue. It will form the basis, said M. Bark, of the fiscal reform which will ultimately reestablish the equilibrium which the war has disturbed. In spite of the war, the great mass of the Russian people is economizing more than has ever been the case in former times. As for the immediate object of his visit, M. Bark said that it was the continuation of the work which had been begun in February of this year.

To a representative of the Petit Parisien, M. Bark made the following statement with regard to Russia's production of munitions. The production of munitions has already increased to six times what it was six months ago. It was true, the minister continued, that the output of coal had diminished in the south of Russia by 11 per cent and the production of brass by 14½ per cent during the first half of the present year. It was also the case that the number of workmen had diminished by 360,000 at the end of June, 1915, but this phenomenon had been experienced in all the allied countries during the first stages of the war. He believed he could affirm that a remedy would be found for this state of things. The government had given formal instructions for all the hands required at the mines, factories and other establishments to be placed at its disposal by the military authorities. The factories would thus be able to continue to develop their output of guns and war materiel.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ACCOUNT OF TRIP TO FRANCE OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER

Official Report Presented of Visit to Troops at Front and of Meeting With General Joffre

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—In a report issued by the acting high commissioner for Canada, the Canadian record office describes the recent visit of Sir Robert Borden, Canadian prime minister, to England and France.

Sir Robert Borden, he says, arrived in England in the middle of July. On Friday, the 16th, he motored to Shorncliffe, accompanied by Sir George Perley and R. B. Bennett, M. P. There he met General Hughes. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 17th the Canadian troops marched past the prime minister. It was impossible to watch without emotion, if one came from Canada, this superb body of men coming from every part of the Dominion, and animated in all ranks by the desire to take their place side by side with the first division, and, if possible, to wrest from the war laurels as glorious as theirs. On Tuesday, July 20, accompanied by R. B. Bennett, and a military staff, Sir Robert embarked for France. Colonel Wilberforce, the camp commandant, who had served on the staff of a former governor-general of Canada, met him at the pier on his arrival, and after lunch he visited a Canadian base hospital.

Early on Wednesday morning the prime minister set forth to visit the Canadian troops at the front. He was joined in the course of his journey by Prince Arthur of Connaught, who came to represent the governor-general of Canada. The road followed took the party near to where Canada, at the second battle of Ypres, held the left of the British line. The prime minister examined the position with the greatest care and interest, and looked upon the ruined city of Ypres, and far in the horizon identified the shattered remnants of Messines. Before he left he spoke to those about him, with deep pride and thankfulness, of those who stood for the honor of Canada in that great, critical day in the western campaign. At noon Sir Robert reached the Canadian divisional headquarters, where he was received by General Alderson. Two familiar faces were missing from the number of those who had made the staff dispositions in the great battle. Colonel Romer, then chief of the staff, always cool, always lucid, always resourceful, had become a brigadier. We missed, too, the quiet, but friendly personality of Colonel Wood, who had been transferred to Shorncliffe. General Alderson accompanied Sir Robert on his visit to the units of the division not on duty in the trenches. The brigade of Brigadier-General Turner was commanded for the last time by that officer, for his soldierly merits have won for him the command of the second Canadian division. The command of his brigade has been given to Brigadier-General Leckie. Sir Robert addressed the men in a few ringing sentences, which evoked the greatest enthusiasm in all ranks. The men ran after the moving motor, and the men ran after the moving motor, and the men ran after the moving motor.

The second brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Currie, who has since been given the command of the first division, with which his name is imperishably linked, and the first brigade (Brigadier-General Mercer) were also visited. Here it was that Colonel Watson of Quebec marched past at the head of the second battalion, leading his men to the trenches. A capable, brave and very modest officer, he has now been given a brigade in the second Canadian division. Sir Robert then visited the trenches, accompanied by General Alderson and Brigadier-General Burdall, and also paid a visit to the Army Service corps, under Colonel Simpson.

His next visit was to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which assembled 500 strong, in a field five miles from the Canadian headquarters, and received with cheers, which broke out again and again, the prime minister and the brother of the Princess, under whose name and favor the battalion has so bravely fought. Major Pelly was in command. The regiment was formed in three sides of a square. As the prime minister and the prince advanced, the colors, presented by the Princess in Lansdowne park on that great day which seems so long ago, were ceremoniously unfurled. And as the tattered folds spread before a light breeze, the clouds broke, and there was a moment or two of bright sunshine. Overhead two enemy aeroplanes flew, and there followed them persistently through the sky bursting shells of shrapnel. The prime minister conveyed, in simple words, a message from the governor-general. On his return to headquarters the prime minister was invited to take part in a conference with the field marshal commander-in-chief and his staff. Among those present was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

It had been arranged that Sir Robert's visit to the French armies, a visit most courteously and even pressingly proposed by the French government, should take place on the conclusion of the conference at general headquarters. Sir Robert was received at a small town, which it would be indiscreet to name, by General Joffre. The famous General, who was full of confidence and hope, was surrounded by one of the most brilliant staffs which any army in the world could boast. For a long time he discussed with the most charming frankness and the most lucid explanations the

position and the prospect of the allied forces in the field. The French staff was most anxious to enlarge upon their plans in conversation with the prime minister. It was interesting, indeed, to a Canadian observer, to listen to the animated conversation carried on entirely in French.

The commander-in-chief of the grand army of France, in conference with the prime minister of Canada, in the throes of a mighty war! Jacques Cartier, Wolfe, Montcalm, the Heights of Abraham, the far-flung antagonism of the great French and British nations, how many memories crowded the vision as one silently watched this historic interview! And of all reflections, perhaps the most insistent was that the bitterest antagonisms of mankind may be composed in a period relatively very brief. After a long day in the French trenches, varied by visits to advanced observation posts, from which the prime minister could plainly see the German front line trenches, the party returned through the stricken city of Albert. The rest of the week was spent with the government in Paris, and in discussion with the French President and the minister of war. After a visit on the way home, to the great Canadian base hospital, over which Colonel Bridges, an officer of the permanent force, presides, the party reached Boulogne on Sunday and were carried back to English soil.

SITUATION IN TURKEY BRIEFLY SET FORTH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The special correspondent of the *Matin* in Athens, quoting from the *Messenger d'Athènes*, a paper with a reputation for reliability, gives the following details with regard to the situation in Constantinople. The party for war at any price, it says, is beginning to meet with strong opposition from the Young Turk committee itself. While Enver Talaat Ibrahim, minister of justice, and Hadi Adil Bey, Governor of Adrianople, favor war, pacific tendencies are being shown by other important members, such as the president of the chamber, Halil Bey, the minister of public works, Bedi Bey, and the heir presumptive, Yusuf Edine, who is regarded as an enemy by the ultra war party. The last two named declare openly that the continuation of the war is bringing the empire to ruin. The tension between the two parties is so great that the Sheikh Ul Islam was obliged to hand in his resignation. This he did, not, as is customary, to the grand vizier, but to the Sultan, with the request that it might be accepted. But Mahomet V. refused even to consider the matter. The Ulema have great influence over the people, and for this reason the government must value highly their good offices in restraining the increasing ill-feeling which has shown itself clearly on more than one occasion. The *Messenger d'Athènes* goes on to state, says the *Matin's* correspondent, that the facts of the allied submarines have created great depression in Constantinople. The Greek paper gives the following list of operations carried out by them. On Aug. 15, a coal steamer which came from the Black sea had succeeded in entering the Bosphorus, escorted by the Hamidieh, and was sunk by a French submarine near Haidar Pasha. On the same day, near San Stefano, the steamer Samsun and four large barges laden with ammunition were sunk. On Aug. 16 a French submarine fired 48 cannon shots at the railway bridge of Guebech, seriously damaging it. On the 17th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, another submarine penetrated into the harbor of Haidar-Pasha to torpedo the cargo boat Cassandra, which had a cargo of 800 tons of coal; it was not able to do this, however, as the boat was protected by the coal steamer sunk on the 15th. The German steamer Tenedos, with a cargo of munitions and forage, was also torpedoed on the same day. On the 18th the same submarine sank the torpedo boat Ac-Hissar in the sea of Marmora and the steamer Yar-Hissar with a cargo of munitions. On the morning of the 21st, a submarine fired 61 shots at the iron bridge of Guebech, doing serious damage. To this list must be added the torpedoing of the armored vessel Chair-Eddin-Barbarossa, by three submarines. It was carrying 28,000 shells and 280,000 Turkish pounds in gold. The light which took place near Rodosto between three allied submarines and two torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied the transports Bosphorus, Mahmoud-Gievk, Pasha and a third, named not given, had more serious results than were ever admitted.

RUMANIA AND THE ENTENTE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The Temps quotes the Greek paper *Kairi*, an anti-Venizelist organ, and one which often publishes information derived from the German legation, as giving the following information regarding the terms which the quadruple entente is said to have offered to Rumania as the price of her intervention. The powers of the entente promised, according to the *Kairi* not to agree to any peace terms until Rumania had obtained Transylvania, Bukovina, and the Banat of Temesvar. Rumania, on the other hand, was to promise to attack the Austro-Germans with an army of 500,000 men, not to conclude a separate peace, to cede to Bulgaria the territories acquired in 1913, and to maintain, until the day of its intervention, a friendly neutrality towards the entente by preventing munitions for Turkey from being sent across her territories, and finally, in case Bulgaria attacked Serbia, to send an army against the Bulgarians.

ITALIAN TAXATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ROME, Italy—A great Italian authority on fiscal affairs, Signor Duzzatto, has expressed approval of the new taxes levied by the government to meet the expenses of the war. He is, however, of opinion that a direct tax will have to be imposed on large incomes, since the government is still in need of supplies.

TRADE UNIONS AND MUNITIONS SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—At a further meeting of the conference of representatives from trade unions on the subject of the manufacture of munitions, with Mr. Henderson, M. P. (president of the national advisory committee on war outputs) in the chair, proposals were discussed, in camera, which had been submitted by the advisory committees. Mr. Lloyd George attended and addressed the conference on the need for more munitions, and on the ways in which the local bodies could best assist. As a result of the day's proceedings recommendations were adopted by the conference which are to be forwarded to the ministry of munitions. It was first declared that the representatives of the executives of trade unions accepted the statement of the minister of munitions that further effort was required in the accelerating of the manufacture of war munitions. It was likewise stated that they learnt with satisfaction of the proposed appointment of a government central munitions labor supply commission furnished with extensive powers to organize a joint committee representing the national labor advisory committee and the ministry of munitions, with additional members to advise, and assist the ministry with skilled labor, and the introduction of semi-skilled and unskilled labor for munition work, so as to secure the most productive use of all available labor supplies in the manufacture of materials of war.

With regard to this committee the conference ventures to express the opinion that it was essential that there should be complete cooperation between it and the local representatives of the trade unions and others concerned, through the medium of the munitions committee.

The conference further pledged itself, in order to give effect to the treasury agreement of March last, to secure the suspension of all restrictive rules, practices, and customs, such as limitation of overtime, subject to the statutory safeguards of the munitions of war act; to render all possible assistance in the carrying out of a systematic investigation, not only in government arsenals and controlled establishments, but in all other factories, with a view to determining the least possible amount of skilled labor necessary to enable the machinery to be employed for the full 24 hours in each day; to assist in the reorganization of the skilled labor employed in government arsenals and controlled establishments, in order that semi-skilled and unskilled male and female labor may be employed on a much more extensive scale, subject to the conditions of schedule II. of the munitions of war act; to give all possible assistance in securing the transfer of suitable men enrolled under the munition volunteer scheme to any district where their services may be required, subject to the observance of the conditions applying to the volunteer munition scheme, and to assist in the further enrollment of volunteers for this purpose. In conclusion, the conference recommended that local conferences of branch and district officials and shop stewards should be held in various munition centers at which the minister of munitions should be present, in order that the above scheme should be made effective.

COMMENT ON LLOYD GEORGE'S REMARKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) FRANKFORT, Germany—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* commented as follows upon Mr. Lloyd George's preface to his series of war speeches:

Apart from the opening sentences, which represent nothing more than the creed of the average Englishman who judges of the outside world only by hear say, and is not to be moved from his opinion by any manner of facts, the preface constitutes the most striking recognition possible of the military and economic achievements of Germany and her allies. Nothing could be more shameful for our opponents than for the English minister to be compelled to declare that, although the resources of England, France, Russia and the entire industrial world are at the disposal of the entente, the central powers are nevertheless overpoweringly superior in war material and equipment. This statement constitutes nothing less than the acknowledgment that German industry has surpassed in its adaptability the industry of the whole of the countries wholly or partially allied against us. There will be many in hostile countries who will claim that this adaptability and productivity of German industry are characteristics on the strength of which Germany diligently prepared for the world war. This is of course a sheer misrepresentation of the truth, which comes in very handy for those who are anxious to hide their own deficiencies. The world will one day learn how little we were prepared for this war. For the present it must content itself with the fact that our opponents prepared for war with Germany for years. We must regard it as the dispensation of a higher justice that, despite it all, the arms of the allied central powers are victorious all along the line.

NEW INCOME TAX RATES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—In accordance with the chancellor's promise the treasury has issued a white paper giving the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1915-16. A good deal of the information was made public in his budget, but there are still some details of considerable interest, among them the new income-tax rates and abatements and allowances, as shown in the following tables:

GERMAN OPINION OF RUSSIAN GENERALS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on the subject of the change in the Russian command, Major Morah commented, by no means ungenerously, upon the reputation of the generals now conducting operations along the Russian front.

The Tsar, he wrote, is not the supreme commander in the sense in which the term was applied to the deposed Grand Duke. He is only the decorative head of a body of men on whom Russia has pinned its faith. Whether the army does the same is not yet certain. General Ruskys enjoys a good reputation in the Russian army. He became famous in this war for his success at the beginning against the Austro-Hungarian army in the battle of Lemberg. . . . and when General Rennekampf failed against Hindenburg, he was called to Poland to save the situation there. He succeeded in holding the Russian front west of the Vistula and north of the Narew, and provided us with serious occupation for many months. He received his military education at Kiev, and has been described by a London paper as a striking type of the soldier-professor. It is of importance to us that he is acknowledged to be an expert theorist, and that he is obviously inspired with a strict sense of duty. . . .

The circumstance that he was an outspoken opponent of the Grand Ducal system is also of interest. He strongly and openly disapproved of the sacrifice of many hundreds of thousands of men during the storming of the Carpathians. As we have already pointed out, the success of our break-through in West Galicia was based, among other things, upon the extraordinary military weakness of Russia, which was due to the strategy adopted by the Grand Duke. If General Ruskys scored no decisive success against Field-Marshal Hindenburg, it nevertheless appears that, as far as the conduct of military operations is concerned, he takes a higher place than his former chief.

General Evert, the commander of the Russian center, the German critic stated, was reported to enjoy great confidence in the army, but was not yet known abroad. The most important command hitherto entrusted to General Iwanow, now in command on the southwest front, was the Bug, where it must be admitted, Major Morah pointed out, he had repeatedly endeavored to hold up the superior German forces, and had rendered possible the retreat of his army over the line of the Bug by giving battle at every possible opportunity. A London paper, Major Morah noted, had likened General Iwanow to Roon, and had compared his influence with that exercised by the German leader in the campaign of 1870-71.

ALSATIANS AND LORRAINERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—M. Paul Helmer, the famous Alsatian barrister, has published in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* an article in which he deals with the status of Alsatiens and Lorrainers in France during the war. It appears that, in spite of the precautions which have been taken by the government to prevent any injustice being done to those natives of Alsace and Lorraine who have been banished from the army zone, the administrative orders have not been, in every case, carried out in the manner in which they were intended. It would even appear that some Alsatiens have been included in the sequestration orders which were intended to apply solely to German, Austrian or Turkish subjects, and, further, that they have not been allowed to buy national defense bonds and thus do their part in assisting the cause of France. M. Helmer points out that it is to their standing as former French citizens, that Alsatiens owe the special régime granted them, and they should not, therefore, be required to make any statements as to their political opinions. The French government appointed two commissions at various dates following on the outbreak of the war to deal with the matter, and at the present time a third commission formed of the two previous ones is sitting permanently. The Alsatian refugees have been provided with red, white and blue cards, the possession of which gives them the same position as the French and the Belgian refugees.

As for those Alsatiens and Lorrainers who, obliged to fight in the German armies, are now prisoners in France, they have been placed in separate internment camps from the German prisoners of war. M. Helmer's article aims at making the position in France of the refugee inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine so clear that no further unfortunate mistakes can be made with regard to them.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—The board of agriculture and fisheries published information received from the International Agricultural Institute regarding the production of crops. In Russia in Asia, 10 governments, the estimated production for 1915 is: Wheat, 77,063,000 cwt., or 19.8 per cent below last year; barley, 7,739,000 cwt., or 8.8 per cent below last year; oats, 39,660,000 cwt., or 14.6 per cent below last year; rye, 14,187,000 cwt., or 27.63 per cent below last year. The figures for Canada, also given by the institute, were very different: Wheat, 165,454,000 cwt., or 91.5 per cent above last year's production; barley, 22,138,000 cwt., or 42.7 per cent above last year's production; oats, 148,143,000 cwt., or 55.9 per cent above last year's production; rye, 1,193,000 cwt., or 18.3 per cent above last year's production.

REVISED RATES FOR 1915-1916

Income.	£ s. d.	Super tax.	Total rate.
£3,001	450 0 0	20 10 0	470 10 0
4,000	500 0 0	20 10 0	520 10 0
5,000	550 0 0	20 10 0	570 10 0
6,000	600 0 0	20 10 0	620 10 0
7,000	650 0 0	20 10 0	670 10 0
8,000	700 0 0	20 10 0	720 10 0
9,000	750 0 0	20 10 0	770 10 0
10,000	800 0 0	20 10 0	820 10 0
11,000	850 0 0	20 10 0	870 10 0
12,000	900 0 0	20 10 0	920 10 0
13,000	950 0 0	20 10 0	970 10 0
14,000	1,000 0 0	20 10 0	1,020 10 0
15,000	1,050 0 0	20 10 0	1,070 10 0
16,000	1,100 0 0	20 10 0	1,120 10 0
17,000	1,150 0 0	20 10 0	1,170 10 0
18,000	1,200 0 0	20 10 0	1,220 10 0
19,000	1,250 0 0	20 10 0	1,270 10 0
20,000	1,300 0 0	20 10 0	1,320 10 0
21,000	1,350 0 0	20 10 0	1,370 10 0
22,000	1,400 0 0	20 10 0	1,420 10 0
23,000	1,450 0 0	20 10 0	1,470 10 0
24,000	1,500 0 0	20 10 0	1,520 10 0
25,000	1,550 0 0	20 10 0	1,570 10 0
26,000	1,600 0 0	20 10 0	1,620 10 0
27,000	1,650 0 0	20 10 0	1,670 10 0
28,000	1,700 0 0	20 10 0	1,720 10 0
29,000	1,750 0 0	20 10 0	1,770 10 0
30,000	1,800 0 0	20 10 0	1,820 10 0
31,000	1,850 0 0	20 10 0	1,870 10 0
32,000	1,900 0 0	20 10 0	1,920 10 0
33,000	1,950 0 0	20 10 0	1,970 10 0
34,000	2,000 0 0	20 10 0	2,020 10 0
35,000	2,050 0 0	20 10 0	2,070 10 0
36,000	2,100 0 0	20 10 0	2,120 10 0
37,000	2,150 0 0	20 10 0	2,170 10 0
38,000	2,200 0 0	20 10 0	2,220 10 0
39,000	2,250 0 0	20 10 0	2,270 10 0
40,000	2,300 0 0	20 10 0	2,320 10 0
41,000	2,350 0 0	20 10 0	2,370 10 0
42,000	2,400 0 0	20 10 0	2,420 10 0
43,000	2,450 0 0	20 10 0	2,470 10 0
44,000	2,500 0 0	20 10 0	2,520 10 0
45,000	2,550 0 0	20 10 0	2,570 10 0
46,000	2,600 0 0	20 10 0	2,620 10 0
47,000	2,650 0 0	20 10 0	2,670 10 0
48,000	2,700 0 0	20 10 0	2,720 10 0
49,000	2,750 0 0	20 10 0	2,770 10 0
50,000	2,800 0 0	20 10 0	2,820 10 0
51,000	2,850 0 0	20 10 0	2,870 10 0
52,000	2,900 0 0	20 10 0	2,920 10 0
53,000	2,950 0 0	20 10 0	2,970 10 0
54,000	3,000 0 0	20 10 0	3,020 10 0
55,000	3,050 0 0	20 10 0	3,070 10 0
56,000	3,100 0 0	20 10 0	3,120 10 0
57,000	3,150 0 0	20 10 0	3,170 10 0
58,000	3,200 0 0	20 10 0	3,220 10 0
59,000	3,250 0 0	20 10 0	3,270 10 0
60,000	3,300 0 0	20 10 0	3,320 10 0
61,000	3,350 0 0	20 10 0	3,370 10 0
62,000	3,400 0 0	20 10 0	3,420 10 0
63,000	3,450 0 0	20 10 0	3,470 10 0
64,000	3,500 0 0	20 10 0	3,520 10 0
65,000	3,550 0 0	20 10 0	3,570 10 0
66,000	3,600 0 0	20 10 0	3,620 10 0
67,000	3,650 0 0	20 10 0	3,670 10 0
68,000	3,700 0 0	20 10 0	3,720 10 0
69,000	3,750 0 0	20 10 0	3,770 10 0
70,000	3,800 0 0	20 10 0	3,820 10 0
71,000	3,850 0 0	20 10 0	3,870 10 0
72,000	3,900 0 0	20 10 0	3,920 10 0
73,000	3,950 0 0	20 10 0	3,970 10 0
74,000	4,000 0 0	20 10 0	4,020 10 0
75,000	4,050 0 0	20 10 0	4,070 10 0
76,000	4,100 0 0	20 10 0	4,120 10 0
77,000	4,150 0 0	20 10 0	4,170 10 0
78,000	4,200 0 0	20 10 0	4,220 10 0
79,000	4,250 0 0	20 10 0	4,270 10 0
80,000	4,300 0 0	20 10 0	4,320 10 0
81,000	4,350 0 0	20 10 0	4,370 10 0
82,000	4,400 0 0	20 10 0	4,420 10 0
83,000	4,450 0 0	20 10 0	4,470 10 0
84,000	4,500 0 0	20 10 0	4,520 10 0
85,000	4,550 0 0	20 10 0	4,570 10 0
86,000	4,600 0 0	20 10 0	4,620 10 0
87,000	4,650 0 0	20 10 0	4,670 10 0
88,000	4,700 0 0	20 10 0	4,720 10 0
89,000	4,750 0 0	20 10 0	4,770 10 0
90,000	4,800 0 0	20 10 0	4,820 10 0
91,000	4,850 0 0	20 10 0	4,870 10 0
92,000	4,900 0 0	20 10 0	4,920 10 0
93,000	4,950 0 0	20 10 0	4,970 10 0
94,000	5,000 0 0	20 10 0	5,020 10 0
95,000	5,050 0 0	20 10 0	5,070 10 0
96,000	5,100 0 0	20 10 0	5,120 10 0
97,000	5,150 0 0	20 10 0	5,170 10 0
98,000	5,200 0 0	20 10 0	5,220 10 0
99,000	5,250 0 0	20 10 0	5,270 10 0
100,000	5,300 0 0	20 10 0	5,320 10 0

GERMAN OPINION OF RUSSIAN GENERALS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—Writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on the subject of the change in the Russian command, Major Morah commented, by no means ungenerously, upon the reputation of the generals now conducting operations along the Russian front.

The Tsar, he wrote, is not the supreme commander in the sense in which the term was applied to the deposed Grand Duke. He is only the decorative head of a body of men on whom Russia has pinned its faith. Whether the army does the same is not yet certain. General Ruskys enjoys a good reputation in the Russian army. He became famous in this war for his success at the beginning against the Austro-Hungarian army in the battle of Lemberg. . . . and when General Rennekampf failed against Hindenburg, he was called to Poland to save the situation there. He succeeded in holding the Russian front west of the Vistula and north of the Narew, and provided us with serious occupation for many months. He received his military education at Kiev, and

BIGELOW KENNARD
SHOW SCULPTURE;
OTHER ART NEWS

An exhibition of the work of American sculptors is on view in the gallery of Bigelow, Kennard & Co., 511 Washington street. The sculpture is effectively displayed and is exceptionally well lighted.

The eye is attracted at once to the "Victory" (1), by Augustus St. Gaudens. This is the first reduction from his famous Sherman monument. "Venus and Adonis" (18), by Frederick MacMonnies, is a fine example of his decorative treatment of mythological subjects. He is the sculptor of the well-known "Bacchante" now in the Boston Art Museum. A beautiful "Nydia" (21) in marble represents the work of C. S. Pietro, a well-known sculptor of portrait busts of prominent Americans. "Head of a Spanish Peasant" (30), by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, is strong in modeling, interesting in subject and good in the color finish of the bronze. "Abraham Lincoln" (9), by Daniel Chester French, is a reduction made from the Lincoln monument erected and unveiled at Lincoln, Neb. This is a "cure Pirdue" first cast from the original sketch for the monument. The attitude is interesting in its mingled anxiety shown by the tightly-clasped hands contrasted with the repose, strength and meditation shown in the face. The coat is exceptionally well done.

"Fountain for a Lily Pool" (20) by Bessie Potter Vonnich is delightful in subject, treatment, and modeling. Solon Borglum's "Cowboy" (6) is rugged, characteristic in pose, and rich in color. The horse, the cowboy, and the saddle on the ground are splendidly grouped, while the lines indicate the wind and weather of the plains. Gutzon Borglum is represented by his portrait statuette of Ruskin (5) shown in his armchair in an attitude of rest, and at the same time, perplexed meditation. "Allegro" (15) by Isadore Konti is the very essence of musical expression in bronze. Three figures in fanciful dance convey the idea of balance, rhythm, harmony, movement. Mr. Konti is the secretary of the National Sculpture Society. He made the base of the column for "Progress" at the San Francisco exposition. A study for a fountain, "The Duck Baby" (23) by Edith Barretto Parsons is delightful and original. A sturdy joyous baby tightly clasps a duck in each chubby arm while he holds his breath in gleeful anticipation of a shower bath. The water sprays from the bills of the ducks. Another "Duck Baby" by Laura Gardin (12) is interesting in its contrasting interpretation. This baby draws up one foot and hides his face, shrinking from the cold spray.

Karl Bitter is represented by a study of his model at rest. This portrait statuette is excellent and unique in pose, telling the story of a moment's relaxation, and yet, a change of action rather than inaction. "The Flame" (3) by Robert Aitken is interesting in that it won the Helen Forster Barnett prize which is not only a gold medal, but carries a money prize and the provision for casting the piece in bronze. The "Wave Horses" (4) by Chester Beach are shown in bas-relief in beautiful pink marble from the Milan cathedral. The quarry was given by the Italian government to the church.

A hand-modeled bowl, "Aloha" (7) by Cleo Bracken of Boston shows two graceful figures leaning over the edge on each side of the bowl. There is a "Grecian Girl" (10) by Sherry E. Frey, a winner of the Prix de Rome. "The Girl and the Fish" (11) by Harriet W. Frishmuth, a study for a fountain, is graceful and interesting. Four dolphins about the base of the statue add much charm. A "Bacchante" (16), which is a portrait bust of the daughter of Daniel Chester French, by Evelyn Beatrice Longman, is lively and well done. A portrait bust, "Ily" in marble, is the work of Anna Coleman Ladd. There is a "Salome" (19) by Paul Manship which is oriental in pose, finish and treatment. The lines of the drapery are archaic as found in the Greek sculpture.

Edward McCarten, also a winner of the Helen Forster Barnett prize, shows a "Study for a Fountain" (20). Phineas Proctor, the sculptor of animals, is represented by a buffalo (21), which is designed for the ends of the Q street bridge in Washington, D. C. It was Proctor who modeled the horse for the Sherman monument. Charles Cary Rumsey shows a portrait statue of a polo player, a new subject in sport. "The Little Lady of the Sea" (26) is a charming bronze by Janet Seudder. Catherine Beecher Stetson shows "The Dance with the Cymbals," an interpretation of graceful abandon. A "Peace and War" monument is the work of Nellie Louise Thompson. "Military Courage" (31) is from a heroic monument now in Washington. Included in the exhibit are plaster casts of "The Peace Pipe" and the "Indian Archer," recent pieces by Cyrus Dallin, the Boston sculptor.

Paintings at the Milton Library

In the art rooms of the Milton Public Library an exhibition of the smaller paintings by C. Henry Richert and Harold C. Dunbar may be seen. These sketch-box paintings, comprising landscapes and marines represent variety in subject and handling. The feeling for the out-of-doors is evident in the clear color and the fidelity to nature; while some of them have a poetic charm that is seldom found in sketch-box studies.

Sunlight and freshness characterizes the work of Mr. Richert. "Along the Maine Coast" gives a glimpse of rocks and foaming wave in grays and blues. The horizon is high and the water well painted. "The Haystack," a simple study, has caught the warmth of summer. There is atmosphere through the picture with an excellent shimmer of haze in the distance. His winter pieces are not so well handled.

Mr. Dunbar studied in Paris for two years and some of his paintings are of this period. He also shows sketches of

Cape Cod landscape made last summer, all of which are delightful bits of color and composition. "Rivière St. Gertrude," Caudebec, France, shows interesting houses bordering a canal of running water. "A Chatham Fog" is well rendered. Another interesting study is "The Rhine" with Mouse-tower and castle, Ehrenfels. The rolling clouds and somber tones hint a coming storm. "Wooded Hills" is delightful in its warmth of tone. "The Northwest Breeze" is a gem of freshly handled color expressing motion and clear atmosphere, while the greens and blues convey the idea of coolness. "The Mill Pond," "Chatham, Evening," and "Chatham Pastures" are delightful in simplicity of handling. The tonality or key-note of each study is well kept throughout details which are but indicated.

The exhibition will continue until Nov. 7.

At the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, paintings, etchings, and monotypes by Albion H. Bicknell are on view. The exhibition, which began Monday, Oct. 11, will continue until the date of the executors' public sale on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 21 and 22.

In 1860 Mr. Bicknell went to Paris and entered the famous atelier of Thomas Couture, where he worked for more than two years. After completing his studies in the Couture school, he went to Venice, where he made many paintings in 1863; then he returned to Boston, where he established himself in a studio, and became the intimate friend of William Morris Hunt, Elihu Vedder, J. Foxcroft Cole and Thomas Robinson. He was one of the charter members of the Allston Club, and, with Robinson and Hunt, was foremost in the purchase of Gustave Courbet's great masterpiece, "The Quarry," now in the Henry Sayles collection.

For 38 years Mr. Bicknell lived in Malden, where he produced many of his better known works. Besides the historical subjects, such as the "Lincoln at Gettysburg" and the "Battle of Lexington," he painted landscapes and cattle pieces, portraits, flower pieces. He was also known as an etcher, monotypist, and book illustrator.

The Venetian pictures date back more than half a century, and the exhibit as a whole is reminiscent of a mode of representation which belongs to the past. There is exactitude of drawing, the architectural details are rendered with fidelity, but the poetry which characterizes much of the outdoor painting of today is altogether lacking. The color, though warm and rich, is like the drawing, a delineation of facts rather than fancies. The subtleties of texture representation have not been captured. The water does not convey the idea of wetness, so in the Venetian scenes one sees not so much a glimpse of Venice as he does

"A painted ship upon a painted ocean." The New England landscapes are neither vague nor superficial, but are set forth with a boldness and emphasis. In the execution an extreme solidity is to be remarked. The drawing of the trees shows mature study and observation. There are many studies of cows in woodland and pasture, which are interesting as studies.

Mr. Bicknell was deeply interested in Abraham Lincoln's life and character, and he has painted many portraits of him. One of them was bought by the commonwealth of Massachusetts and placed in the State House in Boston. Another one is in the Maine State House at Augusta. Still another was purchased last year for the Malden high school. Others are in private collections. Four portraits of Lincoln are included in the present exhibit.

The eye is attracted to a small painting "Landscape" (262), by John Enneking, which is dated 1875. The composition and color are interesting but the tone is somber, while an Enneking of today is a picture of light, air and sunshine. "Spanish Peasants," by Elihu Vedder, low and rich in tone, is interesting in character delineation.

In the etchings and monotypes one sees the same careful drawing. Some of them are interesting in subject and composition.

ANCIENTS RECEIVE TROPHY

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, at its October meeting last night, received a gift from Serg. William J. Quinnell a cut-glass vase which will be put up as a trophy in a rifle competition between teams representing the Ancients and the Fusiliers Veterans. Sergeant Quinnell is a member of both organizations. The presentation was made by Maj. J. H. W. Myrick in behalf of Sergeant Quinnell. Capt. Harry Hamilton, who presided, accepted the gift for the company.

CAMBRIDGE CLUB DINES

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and W. Rodman Peabody were speakers on military preparedness at the dinner of the Cambridge Club of Cambridge at Youngs Hotel last night.

AT THE THEATERS

B. F. KEITH'S—"Woman Proposes," Paul Armstrong's clever one-act satire, leading a fair vaudeville bill; twice daily; 2:30, 8:10.

HOLLIS STREET—"Nobody Home," neat musical comedy featuring Adele Rowland and Lawrence Grossmith; ninth and next to the last week; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:15, 8:15.

PARK SQUARE—"Twin Beds," broad farce presented by capable cast; eighth week; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:15, 8:15.

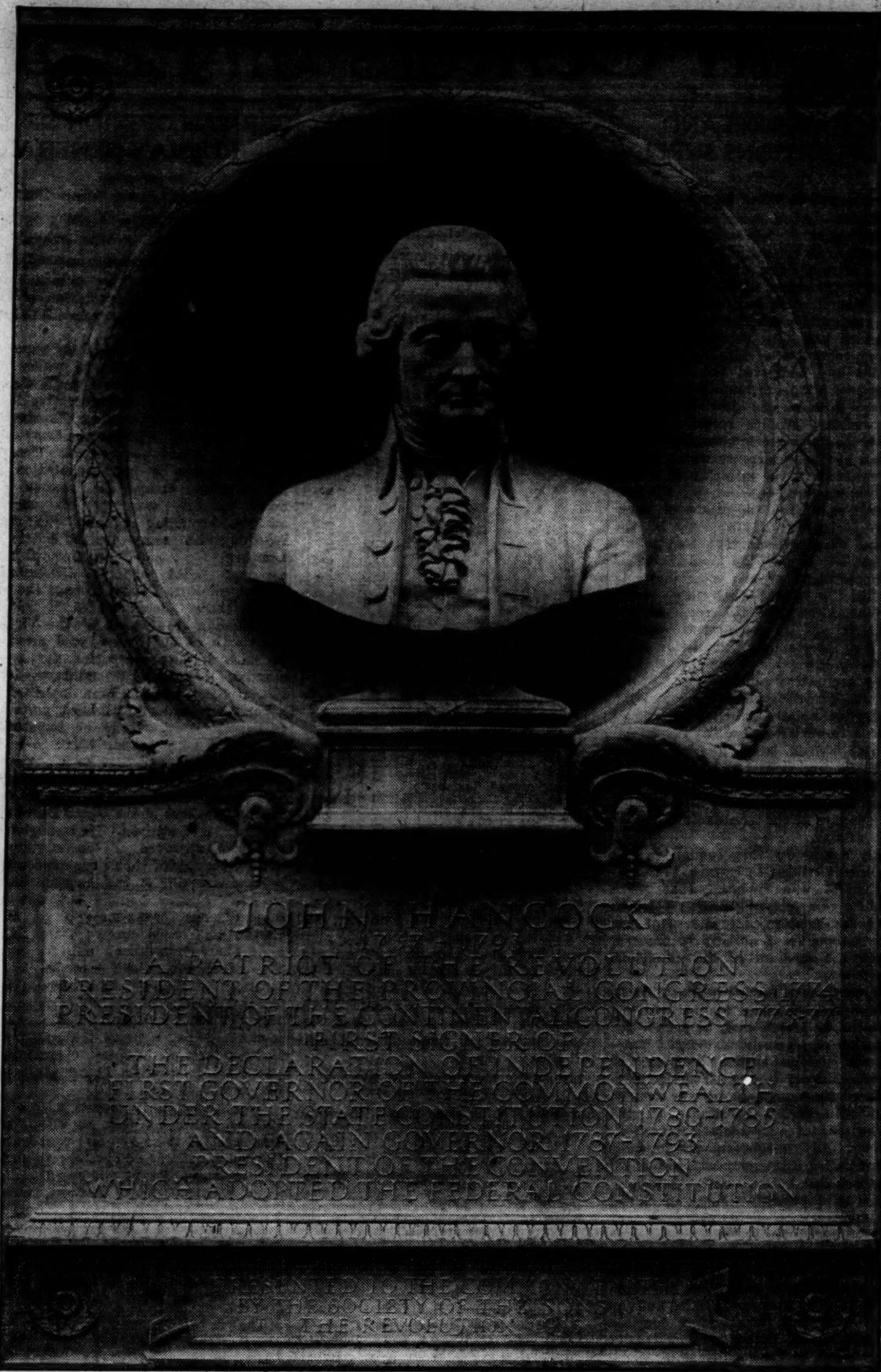
PLYMOUTH—"Back Home," play with wide appeal, capably acted, written by Bayard Veiller from southern stories by George West by Irvin Cobb; second week; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:15, 8:15.

SHUBERT—"Experience," morality play by George V. Hobart; eighth week; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:30, 8:10; transferred next Monday to Boston Opera House for three weeks more.

TREMONT—"On Trial," novel melodrama of tense situations; fourth week; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:30, 8:10.

TOY—"Independent Means," by Stanley Houghton, first production of recently organized Copley Players; matinees Thursday, Saturday; second week; 2:30, 8:10.

WILBUR—"A Pair of Silk Stockings," delightful English comedy by Cyril Harcourt, excellently portrayed by English players led by Sam Sothern; third and last week; matinees Wednesday, Saturday; 2:30, 8:10.



Bronze tribute to first Massachusetts Governor in State House at Boston

ONE-ACT SATIRE
FEATURES BILL AT
KEITH'S THEATER

Paul Armstrong's one-act satire, "Woman Proposes," is proof of the fact that there can be keen-writing for the vaudeville theater. The company which presents the playlet at B. F. Keith's theater this week is far above the average group of players who find their way into vaudeville sketches. Al Herman's black-face monologue arouses more laughter than any other act on the bill. Other prominent features are the Watson sisters, who sing, and the Baggesens, the would-be juggler and her assistant. The bill also includes: Love and Wilbur on the flying rings; Eunice Burnham and Charles Irwin in a song sketch; Charles Mack and company in "A Friendly Call"; Dorothy Toye, "the girl with two grand opera voices," and the Pathé Weekly. Next week the headliner will be Wilton Lackaye in "The Bomb."

"EXPERIENCE" TO RUN THREE WEEKS LONGER

Announcement is made by Morris Gest of the theatrical firm of Elliott, Gostcock & Gest, that "Experience," the morality play now in its eighth week at the Shubert theater, will be transferred next Monday to the Boston opera house for a run of three weeks.

It was impossible to keep the play at the Shubert, since "Tribby" comes into that house Monday. "Lee Shubert" agreed to let me move the play," says Mr. Gest, "only on condition that I should lease the opera house for three weeks. His own contract stipulates that the opera house shall be used for grand opera only and he was unable to book our play there on the usual sharing terms. The play will positively leave Boston Nov. 13."

NEWTON CITY GARAGE VOTED

NEWTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen last night it was voted to appropriate \$6750 for the construction of a garage to house all autos owned by the city. It will be erected in the rear of police headquarters in West Newton. In addition \$500 was voted for a foundation.

SUBMARINES AT NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON.—Seven submarines, G-1, G-2, G-4, E-1, D-1, D-2 and D-3, accompanied by monitors Tonopah and Ozark as tenders, and by the destroyer Columbia as flagship, Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant arrived in New London harbor Monday to open the new submarine base at the navy yard, more than two miles up the Thames river.

HANCOCK TABLET
IN CAPITOL OF
MASSACHUSETTS

Memorial to First Signer of Declaration of Independence Given by Sons of the Revolution

In the Doric hall of the Massachusetts State House at Boston is to be unveiled this afternoon a bronze memorial to John Hancock, first signer of the United States Declaration of Independence and first Governor of Massachusetts under the state constitution. The memorial is to be presented to the state by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, whose president, Edmund Hawes Talbot, is to make the formal presentation, following the unveiling by Miss Elizabeth Lowell Hancock of Hingham, Mass., a lineal descendant of Ebenezer Hancock, brother of John Hancock. On behalf of the state, Gov. David I. Walsh will deliver an acceptance address.

The invocation is to be given by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of the Arlington Street church.

Preceding the ceremonies at the State House a street parade will be held, the first corps of cadets furnishing escort for the members of the Sons of the Revolution and veteran members of the corps along the route from the Columbus avenue armory to Beacon hill, through Park square, Boylston, Tremont and Beacon streets.

The memorial consists of a tablet surmounted by a bust of the first Governor of the commonwealth, which is placed within a medallion oval, recessed in the west wall of Doric hall. The bust is a reproduction of the head and shoulders of the John Hancock statue in the Senate wing of the national Capitol at Washington. Authority for this reproduction was granted by the Sixty-Second Congress in 1912. The Massachusetts Legislature of 1913 passed a resolve accepting the gift from the Sons of the Revolution and authorizing the location in Doric hall.

The tablet inscription written by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, is as follows: "John Hancock, 1737-1793, a patriot of the Revolution; president of the Provincial Congress 1775-1777; first signer of the Declaration of Independence; first Governor of Massachusetts under the constitution 1780-1785; again Governor 1787-1793; president of the convention which adopted the federal constitution. Presented to the commonwealth by the Sons of the Revolution, 1915." The memorial was cast in the foundry of John Williams, Inc., of New York. The design is from the office of McKim, Mead & White.

DIRECTORS AND
SINGERS ARRIVE
FOR OPERA YEAR

NEW YORK—Members of the Metropolitan opera company came ashore today from the Italian steamer Dante Alighieri, including Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the director, Giorgio Polacco, the new conductor who is to take the place of Mr. Toscanini, Mme. Ida Gajatti, soprano; Mme. Rosina Galli, dancer; Mr. Caruso, tenor; Giuseppe De Luca, baritone; and Gaetano Ravagnoli, Gennaro Papi and Francesco Romei, conductors.

On the ship also was Cleofonte Campanini, director of the Chicago opera company. With him was Rodolfo Ferrarri, who is to conduct. Mr. Campanini said he would produce three operas new to Chicago in the 10 weeks' season which begins Nov. 15 at the Auditorium theater. These operas are the "Elektra" of Strauss, the "Dejanire" of Saint-Saëns and the "Cleopatra" of Massenet. Artists whom the director mentioned as engaged to sing in the Chicago company are Mmes. Melba and Farrar and Messrs. McCormack, Muratore and Ruffo.

NEW PLAY PUT ON
BY NORTHAMPTON
THEATER PLAYERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—This week the Northampton municipal theater has brought out a new play entitled "Another Man's Shoes" by Laura Hinkley and Mabel Ferris. The story is based on the hackneyed theme of a man who loses his identity in a railroad wreck. Its development is embellished with much humor as well as pathos, and the denouement is a complete surprise. The Northampton audiences are expressing their approval of the piece, and it may be seen in New York shortly under the direction of Henry Miller.

James Rennie as Richard Trent is the center of interest throughout the play. The part of Dora does not give Adeline O'Connor anything difficult to do. Others in the cast include William Pringle, Sue Van Duser, William Powell, Charles Ames, Frances Goodrich, Robert Ames, Mary Coates, Gertrude Workman and Thomas Swann.

GEOGRAPHY LECTURE GIVEN

In the Old South Meeting House yesterday Prof. Elizabeth F. Fisher gave the first of a series of 15 lectures on the economic and historical geography of Greater Boston. The series, with laboratory work and special excursions, will constitute an extension course and is intended to meet the needs of teachers of geography in the upper grades of the Boston schools.

MUSIC NOTES

Reports from the officials of the two opera companies that are to visit the Boston opera house this season indicate that the public is returning with enthusiasm to a form of music which it laid aside a year ago. The representatives of the Boston grand opera company and the Pavlova ballet at Steinert hall and those of the Metropolitan opera company at Symphony hall are in high feather over the promise of support as shown both in actual subscriptions and in requests for reservations. Necessarily those in charge of the season of the Boston grand opera company and the Pavlova organization, which begins next month, have the most to say; but those in charge of the Metropolitan season in April, 1916, express great satisfaction at their prospects as well. The managers of the fall season announce that they are obliged, owing to the press of inquiries at Steinert hall, to open a sale at the box office of the Boston opera house. And beginning next Monday, persons desiring to subscribe for one or more performances a week can see the seat plans and make their choice of locations at the place itself where the performances are to be given.

There appear other pleasant aspects to the situation besides the mere hope of success for the revival of opera in the city. In the first place, the two groups are working without rivalry. They are able to do this because each is offering a type of performance all its own and because one organization makes its visit early in the season and the other late. Neither on the artistic side nor on the economic side is there any overlapping of effort. It is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will happen to unsettle this condition. It has been the practice of opera managers in former years the moment they secured the confidence of the public and won some success to respond to the appreciation of their efforts by increasing the number but not the quality of their performances. The result was more opera than the public cared for, a lowering of standards and contempt for musical art where once was respect. Again both the companies are working up their subscriptions on the basis of the former Boston opera company's lists. The business manager of the old company is manager of the new Boston grand opera company, representing Max Rabinoff at Steinert hall. The head of the box office of the old company is in charge of the Metropolitan books, assisting C. A. Ellis at Symphony hall.

The double revival is an experiment from which facts may be gathered for the future organization of opera in Boston on a permanent basis. Mr. Rabinoff's enterprise, which will come in for valuation the last two weeks of November and the first two of December, represents a progressive and independent policy. It continues some of the ideas that were the most desirable in the old Boston opera company and it adds to the program of opera of the voice, opera of the dance. This enterprise carries out the idea that was to be tested last season, had the old company kept on, of performances in two parallel series. It bases its support on two methods that worked well in the old company, the method of subscription and that of guarantee. Mr. Ellis's enterprise, which comes in for trial in the spring, represents, on the other hand, a conservative and dependent policy. It stands for the idea that the best in the music is what the public most needs and that it is better for a community to get that best by sending away for it than to put up with such second best as it can develop from its own resources. And then as to the ballet question, the Boston manager who is engaging the Metropolitan opera is ready with the reply that what won the most brilliant approval away from Boston is sure of it in Boston, and he announces a separate season of the Diaghileff ballet in mid-winter.

The outcome of the two undertakings will doubtless be a policy which includes local originality and does not exclude outside success. For the only thing that local originality can test itself by is outside success. And the best contribution of visiting artists in any community is the impetus they give to that community's self-expression.

The Boston grand opera company and the Pavlova ballet are now in Detroit, having had successful short seasons in Chicago, St. Louis and Toronto. They will open a two weeks' season in New York Oct. 25 and will move from New York here. The Metropolitan opera is just assembling in New York for its long season in its own house. Its officials and their representatives in Boston are preparing a statement which will probably be issued, telling what will probably be done at the Boston opera house in April, after the productions of the New York winter have been tested and the conductors and singers have shown their strength.

Mme. Maud Powell, the violinist, appears tonight at John Knowles Paine hall, Cambridge, at 8.15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Harvard Music Review. She will play works of De Beriot, Franck, Tenaglia and Schmitt. Mme. Powell will have the assistance of Mr. Loesser as pianist.

A Chah-Mooradian, an artist who has sung in the Paris opera, announces a concert in Franklin Union hall, corner of Berkeley and Appleton streets, on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 24, for the benefit of the Armenian relief fund.

INDICT MAN HELD IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Franz Rintelen, now held in a military detention camp in England as a spy for the German army, was indicted in the United States district court Monday on a charge of engaging with Edward Meloy in a conspiracy to defraud the government in attempting to obtain a passport. Rintelen and Meloy sailed for Holland in August on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam. At Falmouth, Eng., both men were seized by the British authorities. Rintelen was held in England and Meloy was sent back to this country. Meloy was arrested on his arrival here and is out on \$10,000 bail.

AMERICAN THEATER
NOTES

The plays which hold over in Boston this week continue to draw good patronage. "A Pair of Silk Stockings" will give way at the Wilbur next Monday to "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." When "Experience" moves to the Boston opera house Monday the all-star revival of "Tribby" will come to the Shubert. The end of the long run of "Nobody Home" at the Hollis a week from Saturday will bring Elsie Ferguson and "Outcast" to that theater on Nov. 1. The same night "Watch Your Step," a musical and dancing revue, will come to the Colonial from Chicago. Plays whose stay still remains indefinite are "Back Home," at the Plymouth; "On Trial," at the Tremont; and "Twin Beds," at the Park Square. "Independent Means" continues at the Toy, Edward Clark's new farce, "Coat Tales," will be put on at the Castle Square next week.

In addition to Creator and his band, Ethel Barrymore in a film play will feature the opening bill at the Boston Hippodrome next Monday.

Dartmouth Dramatic Club's first production of the year, "What Next?" a musical revue in five acts, proved to be a success in every respect. Written by W. P. Costello '16, R. C. Morenus '17 and R. A. Burien '16, the story dealt with Dartmouth in 1935 under a coeducational system. The leading lady was Donald Richmond '17 of Brockton, Mass. There were many musical numbers written by Burien and Markey, with music by Judl and Joy. The staff was: Director, William P. Costello; assistant director, Richard C. Morenus; president, William A. Mackie, Jr.; graduate manager, Hugh L. Coe; assistant stage manager, Houghton Carr; business manager, Appleton T. Miles; property manager, Vivian A. Fletcher; assistant, John V. Baer, Jr.; orchestra leader, Leonard W. Joy; head usher, Chester M. Woolworth.

Monday evening the Washington Square Players in New York dropped from their bill "A Night of Snow," the least popular of the four plays being presented at the Bandbox theater, and substituted a revival of "Interior," by Maelerlinck, which was one of the best things these players performed last spring. By this substitution the quality of the bill has been raised, completing an entertainment which ranks with the most artistic the company has ever offered.

For the company which will perform "The Angel in the House," Arnold Daly has selected Hilda Spong, Alma Tell, Robert Elliott, Edlingham Pinto, Lorraine Frost and George Giddings. The play, which is by Eden Phillpotts and Basil Hastings, will be given about November 15. The part Mr. Daly is to play is practically a new type on the American stage. He will impersonate what the announcements call a modern exotic of the aesthetic school. In the old days this species of character was always played with the bent knee, languid air and a soft, flowing tie, but nowadays the type is different. The part to be played by Hilda Spong is being played in London by Lady Tree, and H. B. Irving plays the Hon. Hyacinth Petavel, now in the hands of Arnold Daly.

The Théâtre Français will open its New York season at the Berkeley theater in New York on Nov. 15, when Pierre Wolff's play, "Les Marionnettes," will be produced. The leading role, played in Paris by Mme. Pierat and taken in America in English by Nazimova, will be interpreted by Andree Mery. Announcement has also been made of the second and third plays of the new program. These will be "La Petite Peste," with Lillian Greuze, and "La Princesse Georges," with Andree Mery. The out-of-town season will begin Oct. 23 in Philadelphia, where 10 performances will be given. On Nov. 9 and 10, respectively, the French players will present "Blanchette" at Northampton and New Haven. A gala performance will be given at the Metropolitan Opera house on Nov. 8 for the Société Fraternelle des Artistes, for which leading French and American artists in various lines have offered their services. It will be under the direction of Lucien L. Bonheur, who will again be the guiding hand of the Théâtre Français.

The following is a description, from the press agent's pen, of Otis Skinner's part in "Cock of the Walk," by Henry Arthur Jones: Anthony Bellchamber, an unsuccessful actor, is a tornado of humor, wit and good nature. He is the living embodiment of the actor temperament. His reverence for "The Immortal One," as he always terms Shakespeare, is prodigious. His faculty for quoting from the works of the Bard of Avon and answering the most commonplace and colloquial questions in Shakespearean language is nothing short of marvelous. He is, in the fullest extent of the word, "professional." But he has, added to his eccentricity of manner, a refinement that is almost typically aristocratic. Bellchamber, though unsuccessful, is a man of genius and a veritable compound of optimism and drollery.

Julia Arthur will return to the stage Nov. 1, the date selected by Selwyn & Co. for the first metropolitan presentation of Robert H. McLaughlin's new play, "The Eternal Magdalene." The piece will open at the Forty-eighth Street theater, in New York, and will be seen later this season in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. Other members of the cast will be Emmett Corrigan, Lucile Watson, Louise Randolph, Harry Harwood, Arnold Lucy, Lowell Sherman, Alphonse Ethier, Claire Burke, Robert Hudson, Albert Brown, William J. Phinney and Howard I. Smith.

AMUSEMENTS
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SECTARIAN FUND ISSUE RAISED BY NELSON B. CLARK

Progressive Candidate for Governor Says He Will Be Favoring the Proposed Constitutional Amendment After Nov. 2

In accordance with his announcement to the recent Progressive state convention, Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, the Progressive gubernatorial candidate, advocated an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the use of public funds for private schools, including all sectarian schools, at a political meeting at the Newtonville Congregational church last night.

"Education is a state function and must forever remain a state function," declared Mr. Clark. "My fight for the so-called sectarian issue will not stop Nov. 2. Whether I am elected or defeated, I shall go before the next Legislature and demand the submission of an amendment that will forever cut off the appropriating of public moneys for private school purposes."

The Republican party, said Mr. Clark, had attempted to "straddle" the sectarian issue and to this end had adopted a plank for a constitutional convention to appease the thousands who had supported Lieutenant-Governor Cushing on the sectarian issue. Mr. Clark doubted the sincerity of the Republicans in favoring the convention.

Mr. Clark is planning to speed his campaign with additional rallies and has arranged the following schedule for today and Wednesday:

Tuesday noon, Thomas G. Plant factory, Jamaica Plain; West Acton, 6 p. m.; South Acton, 6:30; Concord Junction, 7 p. m.; Concord, 7:30; Lexington, 8; Arlington, 8:45.

Wednesday, Reading, 6 p. m.; Wakefield, 6:30; Stoneham, 7; Woburn, 7:30; Winchester, 8; Medford, 8:30; rest of evening.

The Progressive leaders continue to promise that some of the national leaders of their party will speak in Massachusetts before the end of the campaign, but up to the present they are making no definite statement on this subject.

The charges by Governor Walsh of "invisible government" of the Republican party were taken up by Calvin Coolidge, president of the Senate, and this year's Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who accompanied Mr. McCall at the Brockton rally last night.

"The Senate and the General Court are not perfect," he said. "They are a long way from being popular, but they follow not the boss nor any system of invisible government; they follow evidence; they follow the truth; they follow the lead of character. They are criticized for too much legislation, too much extravagance; but this is the first time they have been charged with coming under sinister influence for practicing economy and refusing to enact needless laws."

Candidate Coolidge declared that the time has come for a halt in the matter of laws regulating, supervising and controlling about everything.

Referring specifically to the Governor's charge that the order to investigate telephone companies was defeated through invisible government, Mr. Coolidge said: "The proposition was defeated," said Mr. Coolidge, "because in the first instance the public service commission has always had power to make any investigation it desired, and again because of the feeling that this was simply another ingenious cloak for the employment of some more Democratic experts."

Mr. McCall criticized the boot and shoe schedules in the Underwood tariff law during his speech at Brockton, which is one of the largest shoe manufacturing cities in the world. He asserted that the placing of boots and shoes on the free list opened the market to the introduction of these leather goods from Japan where labor receives about one sixth the amount paid to employees in Brockton. This policy is most disadvantageous to the American workman, contended Mr. McCall, but nevertheless the Democrats in Massachusetts had endorsed the Underwood tariff in the first plank of their platform.

Earlier in the day at a rally in Rockland, Mr. McCall criticized Governor Walsh for attempting to oust Herbert Pratt of Rockland, clerk of courts, in order to make a place for another man. This attempt has been thwarted by the Republican executive council.

The proposed constitutional convention was the subject of several of the open-air rallies held by the McCall party during its tour through a portion of Plymouth county yesterday. He said, in part, in this connection:

"The Republican party in its last convention declared that the time had arrived for the state to assemble its wisest men, representing all classes of our population and have them consider the different proposals for constitutional change."

"The members of the convention will be chosen without party designation and it will be ideally fitted to frame in the first instance, those amendments that it thinks should go to the people for ratification. It opens up a wiser and safer road for constitutional change."

"Under the present system it is necessary to have two thirds of two successive legislatures to get an amendment presented and in the first instance you have only the consideration which a legislature can give such an important subject. But a majority of the delegates, who themselves are chosen by the people, could submit a given amendment and it would be for a majority of the people to ratify it."

"The convention provides a short and

safe road for wisely changing the constitution."

Mr. McCall's schedule for today is: Dedham square, 11 o'clock; Westwood square, 11:30; Norwood, Norwood Press, 12:30; South Walpole, paper mill, 2; Foxboro, opposite Common, 2:30; Mansfield, North Common, 3; Norton, square, 3:30; Taunton, Taunton Inn, 4; Attleboro, 7:30; Fall River, Weavers' hall, Second street, 9 o'clock.

Governor Walsh Indorsed

Louis D. Brandeis' formal indorsement of Governor Walsh was made public today in a letter sent to newspapers. A third term for the Governor is advocated by Mr. Brandeis because his defeat, he says, "would imperil the maintenance of policies and measures for which forward-looking men have been striving for a decade" and "would help pave the way for the restoration of the regime of Cannon, Penrose and Barnes."

The end for which forward-looking men have striven is defined by Mr. Brandeis as follows:

"That the power of government shall rest in men, not money; in the many not the few, and that the power of government shall be exercised for the benefit of all and not of the few."

Two ways of reaching this end are mentioned, by improving the condition of the working people and by curbing the power of wealth and privilege.

Continuing, the Brandeis letter commends Governor Walsh for improving the workmen's compensation law, for eliminating through the veto dangerous provisions from the New Haven railroad financial act of 1915, for supporting the Boston & Maine reorganization bill and for placing on the public service commission Joseph B. Eastman, secretary of the Public Franchise League.

Governor Walsh called attention to his veto of the New Haven bill at rallies last night in Quincy, Braintree, Brockton and Randolph, declaring that certain "riders" in the bill, if it had been enacted, would have over-ridden existing law which prevents unjust increase in passenger fares, stock-watering and provides wise regulation of railroads in Massachusetts.

The Governor considered the part taken by his administration in securing a reorganization act for the Boston & Maine as one of the most important services rendered.

The Prohibitionists are looking forward to the Shaw ratification dinner at Ford hall this evening when the new campaign committee of 100 is due to give additional impetus to the campaign.

In a second announcement yesterday of speakers at the dinner, the names of Dr. O. P. Gifford and Frank J. Batcheller, leaders of the sectarian amendment movement, were not included. When inquiry was made at Prohibition headquarters if these two speakers, who were included in the original announcement, had been dropped, it was said that Mr. Batcheller's name had been sent out from headquarters by mistake but that Dr. Gifford was expected to be among the speakers tonight. It is understood that Mr. Batcheller is working for Mr. Shaw though not included among the speakers.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing spoke to about 300 students in the Harvard Union last night on politics and legislation. Afterward about 100 students were added to the Harvard Republican Club, which is planning to have a torchlight parade before the end of the campaign.

Time to Fill Vacancies Closes

The time for filing vacancies on the ballot at the state election, Nov. 2, expired at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the office of the secretary of state.

Among the substitutions made was that of Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, Republican, candidate for county commissioner of Middlesex county in place of Chester B. Williams, who withdrew.

In the third Middlesex representative district Philip R. Ammon of Cambridge, Progressive, will take the place of Arthur K. Reading, who has withdrawn. In the same district there was a tie among the Progressive primary candidates and C. Burnside Seagrave, Cambridge, Republican, is substituted to fill the vacancy.

In the fourth Middlesex representative district Thomas F. E. Higgins of Newton, Democrat, will take the place of William J. Gegan, Newton, who has withdrawn.

In the first Norfolk senatorial district James H. Shea of Quincy will fill the vacancy caused by his own withdrawal.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR PORT WARDEN

Four candidates have filed applications with the Boston Marine Society for election to the position of port warden, held by Capt. H. N. Berry until recently. The society will choose one of the applicants at the annual meeting, Nov. 9. All four candidates are retired sea captains, with the exception of Capt. George S. Howes, now master of a barge. The other applicants are Capt. Ossymy Berry, former master of the steamer Nantucket; Capt. George W. Dow, former master of the schooner Thomas W. Lawson, and Capt. Rufus B. Gage.

HEARING ON MILITIA

Speakers expected at the hearing by the committee on military preparedness at the State House this afternoon include A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Louis A. Frothingham, Judge Charles T. Davis and William Ernest Hocking.

BOSTON W. C. T. U. MEETS

The meeting of the Boston branch of the W. C. T. U. was held in Myers hall, Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Helen H. Foster presiding. The Rev. Mark Wayne, pastor of the Christian church, Roxbury, made an address and other temperance workers spoke.

SOCIAL CENTERS TO BE STARTED AMONG INDIANS

Community Betterment Plan Launched at Lawrence Conference to Aid Race Will Be Tried First Among the Utes

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LAWRENCE, Kan.—The recent conference of the Society of American Indians was a remarkable event in the history of the society and in the annals of the red race. Its opening session on the evening of Sept. 23 found a hall crowded to the doors. The city of Lawrence, by Mayor Francisco, the University of Kansas, by Chancellor Strong and Haskell Institute, by Superintendent Wise, united in a rousing public welcome.

Sessions were held throughout the week in the Chamber of Commerce hall, at Kansas University and at Haskell Institute. The general theme of the conference was "What Can the Indian Do to Help Himself?" An emphatic answer was given in the inauguration of a community center movement to be instituted on the various reservations as soon as practicable. The first center is placed in the hands of Mrs. R. T. Bonnin, who will start her work among the Utes at Fort Duchesne. The executive council of the society will have immediate oversight of this work of bringing education, wholesome amusement and inspiration to the reservation Indians. Mrs. Bonnin, known to the literary world as Zitkala, is a Sioux, and is considered admirably fitted for the task.

A second move of large importance was the unanimous stand of the conference on the temperance question. It calls upon every Indian and upon the government to unite in the destruction of the Indian's most grievous enemy.

Among the speakers were Dr. Carlos Montezuma, Stephen Jones, Simon Redbird, Dr. G. J. Frazier, the Rev. P. B. Gordon, W. A. Durant, Mrs. Emma D. Goulette, Miss E. DePeltquestange, Henry Roe-Cloud and William J. Korshaw. Associate members had equal privileges of the floor and there were talks by the Rev. E. C. Deyo, Dr. Thomas C. Moffett, Robert Hall, John R. Wise and Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore. Miss Caroline W. Andrews represented Hampton Institute.

An unusually large number of Indians came for presenting claims and complaints. Among these were Nahwats and Howard White Wolf of the Comanches, George No Horse, Knows-the-Ground and Thomas Medicine Horse of the Crow; Ira Isham of the Ojibwa; Alene Ojibwa; Carlos Montezuma and Daniel Thomas for the Pimas and Papagos; Cleaver Warden for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and James Murie, Stacy Matlock and Julius Caesar for the Pawnees.

The platform adopted contains a digest of the discussions, with general recommendations for improving the situation of the Indians. It says: "With an increased membership in equal representation of native and white Americans, the society is increasingly impressed with the responsibility resting upon it. The anomalous situation in which the (American Indian) race finds itself and the serious evils which threaten its happiness, integrity and progress are such as to compel the following expression of beliefs and wishes:

"We trust that Congress and the nation will consider seriously the requests we make and grant them in full measure. We appeal to the intelligence and to the conscience of the nation.

1. Congress, thus far has taken no action on the Carter code bill, introduced in 1912 at the instance of this society. So long as the Indian has no definite or assured status in the nation; so long as the Indian does not know who he is and what his privileges and duties are, there can be no hope of substantial progress for our race. With one voice we declare that our first and chief request is that Congress shall provide the means for a careful and wise definition of Indian status, through the prompt passage of the Carter code bill or some similar measure.

2. Our second request is based on the second great legislative need of our race. Our tribes have waited for many years for money owed them, as they believed, by the United States. We therefore urge upon Congress through the passage of the amended Stephen's bill, or some similar measure, which will directly open the United States court of claims to all tribes and bands of Indians in the country. Without standing in court, our tribes have waited for years and decades for a determination and settlement of their claims through congressional action, and the hope of justice has almost died within their hearts. They ought to know soon, and once for all, what their claims are worth.

3. We realize that the failure of many of the Indians to keep pace with modern thought is due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian schools. We therefore strongly urge a reorganization of the Indian school system. The school system should be provided with a responsible head in a superintendent of education and of the broadest scholastic attainments. To his knowledge and special sympathy should be joined the authority and power to improve and to standardize the system in its every part, especially that Indian school courses may correspond to those of the public schools in the states where they are located.

4. We recommend that graduates of Indian schools, or of private or public schools of similar grade, shall be given

such proportion of their treaty or trust funds as may be required and necessary for their education in the private or public schools of the country, without experiencing undue delay.

5. For reasons long evident and incontrovertible and in harmony with the policy of land allotments, we urge the prompt division in severalty upon the books of the nation of all funds held in trust by the United States for any and all Indian tribes. We further urge that these individual accounts be paid at as early a date as wisdom will allow. Annuities and doles foster pauperism, and are a curse to any people that intends to develop independence and retain self-respect as men.

6. The present confusion of reservation Indians as to their legal rights is due very largely to their lack of essential information. They have no means of knowing what their tribal claims are or the letter of the laws and rulings governing them. This information should be commonly available, as also should be a report of the wealth, income and the disbursements of the tribe, through and from assets, leasing or trust funds or other assets. The Indians must know the details that affect their progress to this point. We therefore call upon the interior department and the Indian bureau to prepare a set of simple booklets giving digests of the laws governing reservations and to publish the special rulings of each agency and to place such booklet in the hands of every Indian or other person interested. To these should be added the financial accountings in order that the Indians most affected may be given that confidence in the government's intent that is so necessary for good citizenship.

7. Inasmuch as political changes have been the bane of the Indian bureau system, we call upon Congress to so organize the administration of Indian affairs to the end that it may be put upon a non-partisan basis; that all contests of personal rights and domestic relations be settled in the courts and that citizenship of Indians may be made to conform as far as possible with the same laws that govern the citizenship of the country.

8. We invite attention to the fact that the first law enacted by Congress looking to the curtailment of the liquor traffic was enacted through the efforts of Mecheennequa Little Turtle, the Miami chief, that the Cherokee Legislature began the enactment of laws prohibiting the liquor traffic as early as the year 1819, a quarter of a century before any such laws were enacted by white law-making bodies and that the Indians for two centuries have pleaded for the elimination of this curse. We therefore now call upon all Indians to uphold the illustrious example of these ancestors of ours and to demand the fulfillment of all treaties promising the suppression of liquor in the Indian country and the prohibition of the traffic entirely by state and national legislation.

9. We recommend more adequate sanitary inspection of Indian communities and urge that the federal inspectors secure the cooperation of local authorities in the enforcement of the health law.

10. We request that the government look with favor upon the community plan fostered by this society.

11. We realize that hand in hand with the demand of our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race, as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

Our final appeal in submitting this, our annual platform, is to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive, constructive factor, in the life of the great nation. We call upon all persons of Indian descent to give of themselves to the uttermost that their people may live in a higher sense than ever before, and regain in that same sense, a normal place in this country of free men.

The conference has emphasized the need of real leadership from within the race itself and its social center and community plan may become a strong factor in bringing the reservation Indians into a better understanding and more harmonious relation with the civilization of the country. The conference expressed a zealous determination that the Indian himself should exert himself to the utmost in every productive way, thereby laying hold of existing opportunities and opening the way for the full rights of the Indian and the full protection of his lands, life, liberty and happiness as a man and an American.

WELLESLEY CLUB MEETS

The annual meeting and dinner of the Wellesley Club was held at Youngs hotel last evening. Channing H. Cox spoke on "Some Problems of Present Day Government." He said 75 per cent of the legislation in Massachusetts in the past few years had been useless and unnecessary. These officers were elected: President, Chester C. Spring; vice-president, W. H. Hill; treasurer, Robert K. Shattuck; secretary, Frederick D. Woods; curator, Seldon L. Brown; directors, Edwin M. Brooks, Charles M. Haskins, William Beach Pratt and Frank E. Woodward.

GIRLS VOLUNTEER HELP

Mrs. G. H. Papazian, the new neighborhood secretary of the Civic Service house, received an offer yesterday from 15 Emerson College girls to assist in her work with the various young people's classes and clubs. There is one club preparing to give a play in Yiddish which Emerson girls are to coach by the aid of an English translation, and one in Italian. Mrs. Papazian is a graduate of Emerson, 1907.

RADCLIFFE COMMITTEE NAMED

Radcliffe College class of 1918 has chosen as a committee to select a class ring or pin, Margaret Carver, chairman; Alice Deland, Frances Darling and Rachel Field.

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NEW MUSIC BOOKS USED IN BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

First Three Grades Singing According to Revised Plan of Teaching

In establishing the new music course in the Boston public schools as arranged by the advisory committee on music, special attention is being given to the subject in the first three grades. The first book of the series on music to be published by the Boston school committee is now in the hands of the teachers and is being used in the schools. It was compiled and edited by Archibald T. Davison and Thomas W. Surette of advisory committee, and contains 50 songs for rote singing in the first three grades.

The editors say in the preface: "The songs in this volume have been selected for the purpose of awakening and cultivating the musical taste of young children. It is obvious that some such actual musical experience should precede instruction about music, and it is believed that a continuance of rote singing of beautiful songs (and none other) for two and one half years will facilitate rather than retard instruction in sight singing."

"This book contains only a part of the rote songs which are being prepared for the first three grades. Books containing 50 songs for each of the three grades are in course of preparation."

"In teaching these songs we recommend the following method of procedure: 1. The teacher should first sing one verse of the song. 2. The children should then be directed to beat time, clap their hands or march while the teacher sings the same verse again. This rhythmic movement must be in exact time, and the teacher is urged to perfect it as far as possible before proceeding to the next stage. 3. The teacher should then sing the first line of the song, afterwards asking the children to sing it with her; then the second, and so on. 4. When the first verse has been learned the second should be taken up. Any attempt to give expression by loud and soft, ritards, etc., should be postponed until the whole song is thoroughly learned. 5. These songs are spontaneous, simple and natural, and the use of excessive 'expression' and of frequent rhythmic irregularities should be avoided."

"The assistant directors and assistants in music under the supervision of the director of music will give the grade teachers the necessary instructions for vocal drill (tone production), breathing, enunciation, and the treatment of monophones."

The book is composed of simple folk and other songs gleaned from different countries. Among them are "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," "I Saw Three Ships," "Good Pierrot," "The Bridge of Avignon," "The Nut Tree," "The Shepherdess," "The Little Dustman," "America," "The Robin," "A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go," "Where Are You Going To?" "Ladybird," "Robin-A-Thrush," "Old Folks at Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," "The Meeting of the Waters," "The Lorelei," "Home, Sweet Home," "Silent Night," "Good King Wenceslas," John A. O'Shea, acting director of music, is devoting himself to getting the work started, giving special attention to rhythm and tone. About the first of the year he is to take up the matter of establishing high school credits for home work.

BROWNING SOCIETY TO MEET
Alfred W. Martin is to speak on "The Political Idea" at the first meeting of the season of the Boston Browning Society this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. This talk will be the first of several to deal with political and international questions from the viewpoint of Robert Browning. The president of the society, Dr. Ralph Kendrick Smith, is to preside.

SERVICE BOARD HEARS PETITIONS FOR LOCATIONS

Street railway companies from various sections of Massachusetts sent representatives before the public service commission today to argue petitions for track locations in numerous cities and towns, as well as joint use of certain railway tracks. In each case the commission reserved its decision.

James F. Jackson, attorney, and H. E. Reynolds, assistant general manager, represented the Bay State Street railway, which sought approval of a petition providing for the joint use of tracks in Taunton with the East Taunton Street railway, and for a location in Brockton, as well as for common carrier rights for further extension of the trolley freight system. The Bay State also sought track relocations in Andover, Fall River, Weymouth and Woburn. There was no opposition to any of these petitions.

The petition of the Boston & Worcester and the Worcester Consolidated street railways for sanction of the purchase by the latter of a section of the former's tracks in Marlboro, was postponed until next Friday in response to a request from R. H. Beaudreau, solicitor for Marlboro.

E. G. Seal appeared for the Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket street railway in its petition for relocation of tracks in Franklin. Other petitions before the commission today were from the Connecticut Valley street railway, seeking relocation rights in Northampton, and the Holyoke street railway, which plans relocation in Amherst.

LIEUT.-COL. ROPES RETIRED

By an executive order Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Ropes, who has commanded the second corps cadets since 1911, was retired yesterday with the rank of colonel. Colonel Ropes, since the corps has joined the field artillery of the state, has been active in promoting its interests. He joined the second cadets in 1884, and has served in every capacity in the command since that time.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, received an official communication from Berlin Monday announcing that German submarines have recently sunk 23 vessels, including four transports of the Allies in the Mediterranean.

A delightful flavor is added to ham—when prepared with



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Kitchen Recipe Hanger telling how and containing other new recipes, sent free on request.

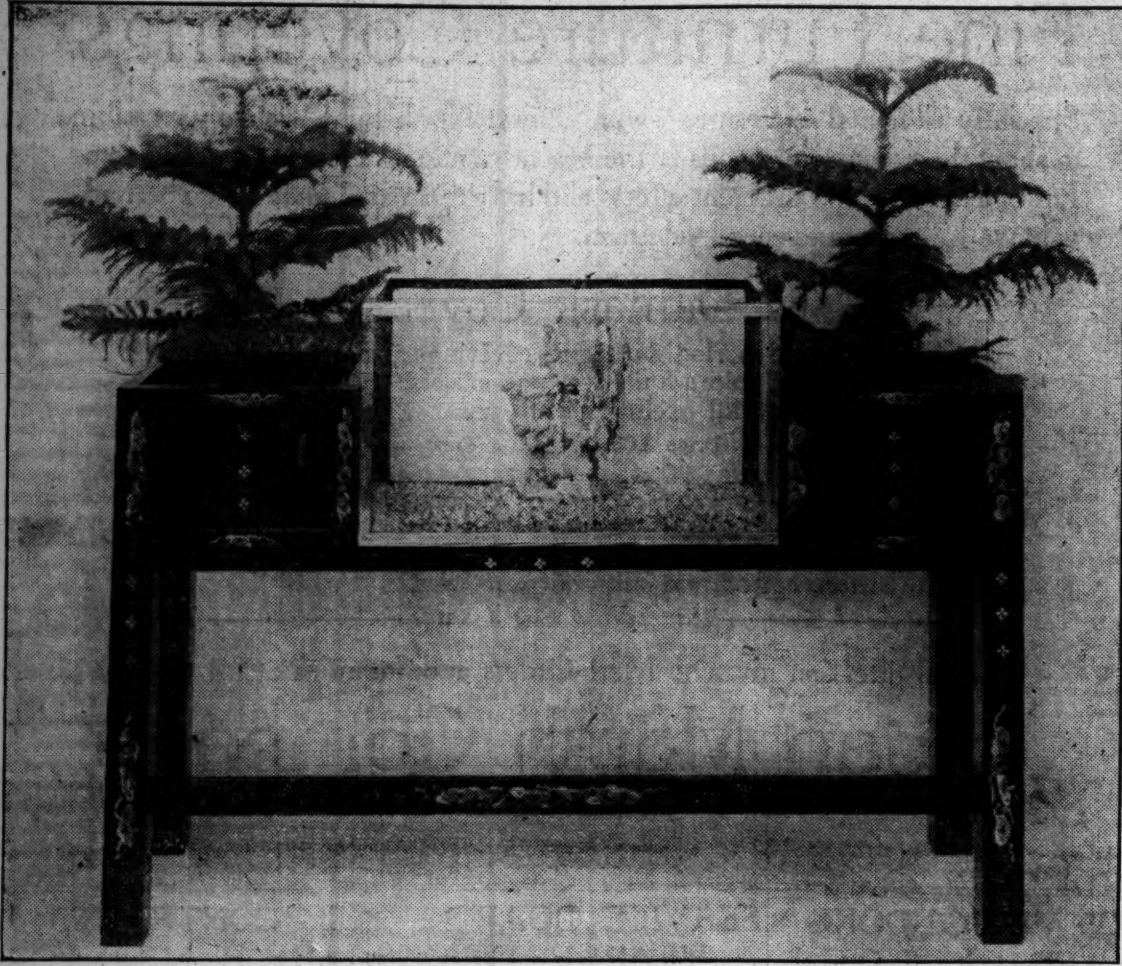
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Black Aquarium Stand With Lotus Flower Design



(Courtesy of Mountain Community, New York. Photo by A. E. Sproul, New York)

The popularity and beauty of the painted furniture seem ever to be increasing. In the decoration of rooms, the draperies, china, woodwork and furniture all reflect the same colors and design, which gives a harmonious beauty to the whole. This aquarium stand is

designed for a black-and-rose color scheme, carried out for a morning room. The stand is black, with a conventionalized lotus flower design painted in the soft pink blossoms and tender green leaves. The fern pots are painted black to match, while the glass tank in the

center is copper-bound and has a pinkish stone castle in the center posed on warm pink and white pebbles strewn on the bottom of the tank. The small Japanese pines used in this way give a green note that heightens the golden beauty of the fish moving about in the water.

Activities of the Housewives' League

The members of the National Housewives League have recently extended their work by the establishment of free lectures and classes conducted at the headquarters of the league in New York city. This extension work is of enormous importance and value to women who are learning to solve the problems of better housing, clothing and feeding of their families. The lectures cover a wide field of household subjects. Cooking in all its phases forms a large proportion of the program, which is announced weekly. Buying and storing foodstuffs, the proper selection of meats, fish and greenstuffs, the study of market prices, serving, garnishing and the arrangement of menus are included in this part of the course. Other lectures cover the subject of furnishing the home. They deal with the house, from cellar to attic, with special attention to papering, painting, furniture, hangings and modern conveniences. Linens come in for a good share of the course, and occasional laundry lessons are given to the best care of household linens. A millinery class has been organized for the benefit of the woman who wants to learn to trim her own hats. Dressmaking, too, is taught.

An especially interesting feature of the lecture course is the organization of "little housewives," the children of the family, into what is known as the Junior Housewives League. They are encouraged to make their own candy and cakes at home, instead of buying them, and they also receive lessons in simple cookery which prepare them for the advanced classes later on.

The lectures and classes are all conducted by experts who use the latest methods in every particular. Those who teach the various forms of preserving and pickling do the work exactly as approved by the government experts at Washington.

A lesson in cooking potatoes was re-

cently conducted by Miss Helen Lantz, who announced that she would give only the simplest of treatments of the potato, as an introduction to the many intricate recipes which were possible to the experienced cook. The housewives opened their eyes with surprise over the extensive amount of preliminary information there was to be had; but out came some thirty-five pads and as many pencils, and the listeners made the most of their opportunity.

Miss Lantz began with the proper method of peeling the potato for boiling. This she explained must be done with a sharp knife and the potatoes pared just as thin as possible. The potatoes were dropped into enough boiling water to cover them, to which a level tablespoonful of salt was added, and kept evenly boiling for a half hour. They were then drained and set back over the gas hole to dry off, after which they were set aside and the kettle was covered with a folded linen cloth so that no condensed moisture could collect and make them flabby, and lo! they were a mealy, correctly boiled potato. The demonstrator then proceeded to mash them thoroughly to free them of all lumps, melting the butter for them the while, adding it with a dusting of pepper and salt, and the milk or cream, a little at a time, until nearly a cup was added, beating them constantly until they were light. These were then set aside to wait conversion into another dish while attention was turned to the potato which had a small piece cut from one end so that the steam could escape while it was baking. It was taken from the oven done to a turn, and split lengthways; then the center was scooped out, mashed and seasoned, heaped back into the shell and the whole set into the oven to brown lightly. It came forth baked potato on the half shell.

Attention was then called to the scal-

loping of potatoes. While they were being sliced raw for the dish, a thin cream sauce was made of two tablespoons of butter, one of flour, pepper, salt and a cup of milk. The potatoes were put into a buttered baking dish in layers, with pepper, salt, little lumps of butter and a wee dredging of flour between layers. The cream sauce was poured in and two tablespoons of dry bread crumbs, softened in a little melted butter, were spread on top; then the dish went into the oven for 30 minutes.

The cool mashed potato was then taken and there were just two cups of it. To this were added two tablespoonfuls of milk, two of melted butter and the beaten yolk of an egg. After whipping all together lightly, the white of the egg that had been stiffly beaten was folded in, then by spoonfuls the mixture was dropped on to a buttered tin and put in the oven just long enough to brown it lightly. The demonstrator remarked that the "puffs" could also be cooked on buttered paper if desired. The scallop, being done at the same time, was carefully examined by the class and tasted by all who cared to do so, in order to know just what it should be to be just right when made at home.

SEASON RUNS STRONGLY TO LACES

Under the heading "Increasing Vogue for Laces," the *Lace and Embroidery Review* of New York says: Of the 400 Callot gowns, which, by reason of their excellence, have attracted much favorable notice this season, practically one half were fashioned of laces or nets. In some of these the material hangs in rich folds, imparting a stately effect to the costume through sweeping lines. This naturally calls for a generous amount of lace. A number of Callot's models have novel lace sleeves suspended from a single point on the shoulder, while the material, being very deep at the side, is caught up and fastened at some point on the skirt or corsage.

Although the season is running very strongly to silver and gold laces, opalescent effects, spangles and beading, there is a very encouraging demand for

Luncheon Cloths in Several Colors

There is such a variety of, pretty and attractive luncheon cloths, even a greater number than centerpieces, that each one may be an entire change from the last one made. The luncheon cloth composed of joined squares is so easily worked, one being able to carry about one of the small squares in a handbag or tiny workbag, and yet so effective, that it is natural for the art needleworker to welcome a new interpretation of the square idea. The luncheon cloth in colors is becoming very popular, says the Philadelphia North American. At first, the colorful luncheon cloth was restricted to blue and white or black and white, but it has now burst into a number of colors and blossoms, so that one may introduce any shade that looks well with one's luncheon china.

A particularly striking and attractive cloth is made of medium-weight linen squares, each square embroidered in colored silks. While the design upon the squares may be selected to suit your fancy or your china, none could be prettier than a new cloth, recently exhibited, having on some of the squares tiny baskets of pink, blue and yellow flowers, while alternating squares are ornamented with ragged robins in a deep delft blue. The squares—and they are

Canadian Women Have Lectures on Efficiency

Mrs. Brown-Lewers, who has been lecturing in Winnipeg on household affairs under the auspices of the Manitoba Free Press and with the patronage of many of the progressive women of the city, on being interviewed proceeded to make very flattering comments on the women of the western cities in which she had lectured.

"That's one thing about your women of the prairies," she said. "They can see an idea coming, and seem perfectly willing to give it entrance without any undue formality of introduction. Everywhere I have had very large audiences, and if at first the women came to learn economy they stayed, so they told me, to get efficiency. I tried at least to give them a glimpse of the powers for good that lay in the kitchen. I have sympathy with the housewife of limited means as well as with her sister of the large establishment. It is really the same thing in both cases and that secret is system. I remember that the average kitchen is no laboratory. But one can go a long way with a spoon and a cup and a mixing bowl if one really tries."

Scarfs in Brilliant Hues

Among the new scarfs are breadths of chiffon in brilliant hues measuring about a yard and a half in length and half a yard in width. They are weighted by broad bands of taffeta, either in violet, yellow or purple to match one of the prismatic colors of the scarf itself, and the taffeta is overwrought in steel, jet or crystal heads. This beaded garniture, says the New Haven Journal-Courier, follows the edge of the hem of the chiffon scarf and the whole affair is extremely decorative and designed to give just the right color balance to the frock of white taffeta or mull or satin. Of course the scarf is seen to best advantage with the afternoon or evening frock, and the hat should either be all black, all white or match the color of the taffeta border of this accessory.

Burnt Cream

Boil a pint of cream with a stick of cinnamon and some lemon peel; take it off the fire, and pour it very slowly with the yolks of four eggs, stirring till half-cold. Sweeten, and take out the spice, and so on. Pour it into the dish; when cold, strewn with powdered sugar over, and brown it with a salamander.

Another Method—Make a rich custard without sugar, boiling lemon-peel in it. When cold, sift a good deal of sugar over the whole, and brown the top with a salamander.

Apricot Jam

To each 10 pounds of fruit add one pineapple, five pounds sugar. Scald the apricots, skin and stone them, cut pineapple into dice. Put in separate bowls, and cover with sugar. Let stand overnight. Drain off the juice in the morning, boil down to a sirup, put together, and boil until done. Add about two teaspoonfuls of blanched almonds.

Soap for Scouring

A soap especially good for carpets and paints is made as follows: Two bars of ivory soap, shaved in one gallon of water, four ounces borax, sixteen ounces sal-soda, four ounces pulverized fuller's earth. Boil all together, remove from the stove and add a gallon of water and half pint of alcohol.

chantilly in a variety of new designs. Some particularly handsome patterns have been brought out by one of the leading American houses in black, ivory, ecru and flesh color, the latter being a novelty shade that is taking very well. Some exquisite reproductions of duchesse are shown in silk, at a fraction of the cost of the real lace, and the perfection of detail should insure their success. Black and ivory are in substantial demand in silk laces and ecru in cotton goods. Allovers in 36 and 42 inch widths are being called for in many quarters. One lace house is showing finely executed copies of brussels, bruges, rose point and black chantilly in an exceptionally large variety of designs. A novelty black net, with silver threads and with the flower design done in heavy silk embroidery, gives a striking effect.

London Styles Show Quaintness and Originality

(By a special correspondent)

LONDON—As the freshness of early autumn days begins to be felt, the design and general ligne of the manteaux d'hiver, as well as the little coatee of the immediate moment, claim a greater share of attention. The choice provided by varying models is wide, and, in some cases, they are really beautiful. Simplicity is still a distinctive characteristic, varied in points of detail, such as a saddle collar, showing square battlement corners back and front on an otherwise plain cloth coat, or long bretelles passed over the shoulders of a coat, all somewhat on the lines of those worn last year, but just this novel finish making all the difference between then and now, the said bretelles ending in long loops fastened with military corded ornaments. The broad belt was carried through these loops and caught rather to one side with a square button.

There are also three quarter sac coats hanging straight and loose and apparently held together with one button under the arm. This coat, too, is made with a little saddle collar, cut up in the center to form two drop points, while cuffs of the same shape finish the sleeves. The sac coats are in some cases worn over skirts of very large indefinite plaid, quite plain, but, of course, short and full-round the hem.

Before the really heavy coat is needed, a great many coatees are being worn over the soft afternoon gown, or thin silk skirt and transparent blouse. These coatees are quite short, made with tiny full basques coming half-way to the front, and always in some material which forms a contrast to the skirt, taffeta, or newer still, satin, and if possible, in some bright color, as emerald-green, lemon, with the skirt in tête de nègre or a soft blue. These all have the high straight collar which can be worn up or turned down double on itself. When worn up, it is a becoming frame for the face, as well as doing away with the necessity for any additional wrap round the throat.

Gowns for All Occasions

Lately in a beautiful room, some very interesting and attractive details were given regarding gowns for all occasions, as well as wraps for the evening and day. Some of these were Paris models; others owning many quaint and original touches, were the design of Mme. Helena Boris herself, and the surrounding of old furniture gave a very real atmosphere to the artistic beauty of the gowns seen there. One of these (seen in the illustration) is carried out in perverche chiffon velours exactly recalling the shade of the little blue periwinkle. The long pointed tunic, open up the front, forms a panel from the waist. At the back the tunic is slightly draped and caught together in the center with a noend of the material, a novel effect and one that is particularly graceful. The bodice was composed of soft draperies of perverche tulle over pastel pink tulle, which were carried well below the shoulder to form the sleeves. Just peeping below these, as well as showing above the décolleté was a little modiste of real lace. The skirt at the waist line was draped up high on to the bodice.

Trimmed With Braid

One of the models was made with a short full taffeta skirt, trimmed with lines of military braid which was finished with rows of little bows, set at each side. The coatee worn with this was quite simple in design, of bright green velvet, crossed in front and carried round to fasten at the back with an ornament. Long sleeves ending in mitten cuffs fell over the hands.

A beautiful afternoon gown was in elephant gray satin de chine. This had the effect of a plaited skirt over which was hung a tunic, cut so as to give an impression of softly hanging points at the lower edge. At the waist the two pieces of the tunic interlaced, as it were, with square battlemented edges. The bodice was of thick ottoman silk, hand embroidered, in a beautiful design of soft gray and brown, with a faint touch of rose. This bodice, cut on the lines of a Russian tunic, was designed for wearing instead of a coat, when something more than just a frock is needed. It was closed right up to the neck. The sleeves were long and plain, coming well over the hand. At the neck a corner of old lace was pulled out and hung softly, breaking the plain outline and making a very pretty finish. With this dress a very pretty and distinctive hat would be worn in dark cinder gray silk, turned up with velvet in the same shade and having what are known as hackle feathers encircling the crown and forming an upstanding plume at the back.

Frock for a Girl

A charming and very simple frock for a girl made in silk changeant in a soft blue shade showed the fullness of the skirt held at the hips with three thick pipings run in the silk. The bodice had the fullness held on the shoulder with flat plaits falling to the waist where it was held with a deep swathed fold of the silk. The fronts of the bodice after meeting at the neck with a natty little bow, were drawn away to show a softly gathered underbodice of fine tulle. The sleeves came to just below the elbow, ending in a flat band of the tulle. A



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Evening gown in perverche chiffon velours seen at Mme. Helena Boris

wide soft sash with long ends finished the back.

A very useful as well as chic demi-toilette gown, was in black velours and taffeta combined. First there came a little under bodice of finely kilted tulle, with long loose sleeves, held at the wrists with kilted ruffles. Over this was a coatee bodice, hanging straight from the shoulders at the back in a modified cape form. The front, which was hand embroidered in antique dull gold, was caught at the waist line in front with three very quaint and pretty buckles of black and gold, from which depended three long loops and ends of black velvet that fell over the bodice of daintily kilted tulle. Under the arm this coatee was lightly caught together. A smart collar of the taffeta, lined with dull gold and again with a transparent kilted of tulle finished the back of the neck.

One of the representative serge frocks

of the moment boasted a short satin coat, simply crossed and carried round to fasten above a short full basque. The indispensable long mittens were here seen again. The skirt was very new, with the front and back set in loose plaits, over which came a long tunic of the serge, opened to show the panels of box plaits and covered with closely set rows of pin tucks from waist to hem, giving rather the effect of a modified crinoline.

There were also some very delightful blouses. One in crêpe de chine very well cut, was quite simple, except for a wealth of exquisite hand embroidery bestowed on the tiny oval medallions, in which there were set buttons, and the button-holes embroidered in the same way.

Another in finest net, had stripes formed with delicate needle run lines of black silk. The deep collar and yoke were cut in one, with a touch of hand embroidery in the corner.

Government Rabbit Recipe

Following is the recipe given out by the United States department of agriculture for making a Welsh rabbit:

"One tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, one half cupful of milk, one half pound of cheese, cut into small pieces; one half teaspoonful each of salt and mustard and a speck of cayenne pepper. Cook the cornstarch and the butter, then add the milk gradually and cook for two minutes and after that add the cheese and stir until it is melted. Season and serve on crackers or bread, toasted on one side, the rabbit being poured over the untoasted side."

The total cost of this rabbit is 13 cents.

Hats Mostly Small

The majority of the hats of the winter are small. Now and then, however, a large hat of the smartest sort is seen, says the Washington Herald. These are in velvet or velours and, like all the winter's hats, are simply trimmed. Sometimes a band of white ribbon, of satiny, kidlike finish, is the sole trimming for a big black sailor. The ribbon band spans the crown.

Crown Cushion

A round cushion, made on a small wooden cheesebox for a foundation, is dressed so that it resembles a crown. The center, which is the cushion, is covered with pale blue silk with lace over it; around the edge, standing up in tall rose-leaf shaped points, are blue satin petals each four inches long. Around the box part, below the points, the satin is flatly plaited, and finished where the satin joins with a satin buckle.

To Save Gas

When baking rice pudding, scalloped potatoes, baked macaroni, or anything which requires a long time to bake, start it to boil on the top of the stove before putting it in the oven. It will bake in half the time and save gas.—Modern Housewife.

Smokeless Griddlecakes

When baking griddlecakes, instead of greasing the griddle, rub it with a raw potato. The cakes will brown, without the disagreeable odor of smoking fat filling the house.—Mothers Magazine.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Straws That Walk

In one of those moments when a child demands something unusual to amuse him, show him "the straws that walk." Bend two pieces of broom straw that are about an inch in length so that each forms an inverted V with sides of equal length. Set them astride a long straw four or five inches apart, and holding an end of the straw in each hand, rest the "feet" of the short straws on a bare table or any other flat, smooth surface, with their points inclining toward each other at an angle of 45 degrees. By slightly moving the long straw, you can make the two small pieces move rapidly toward each other. Meeting midway, with points touching, they will often stand braced together so firmly that you can remove the long straw. If, instead, you dislodge them by a slight jar, one will pass under the other, and each will continue its way unhindered.—Youths Companion.

Pikes Peak's Great Light

Pike's Peak has been given an enormous light. In Denver, 75 miles away, this light can be seen flashing to and fro on clear nights; and in Colorado Springs, 15 miles away, one on the front porch is likely to be shown up in a bright glare at any moment by the cog railway's new searchlight.

The giant light is 14,172 feet above sea level, and is capable of flashing signals over most of central Colorado. It has been placed on a platform 25 feet above

the summit house. Current is supplied by the turbines that convert the power of the peak streams into electricity. The searchlight is attached to a semaphore that the operator moves at will, searching out the dark beauty spots throughout the region, or touching upon sections of Colorado Springs, and even Denver and Pueblo.—Technical World.

Puzzle

SWASTIKA

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	19				
17	18	3	4		
	14	13	8		7
			9		10
16	15	12			11

From 1 to 2, an illustration; 2 to 3, void; 3 to 4, a tree; 4 to 5, to squander; 5 to 6, termination; 6 to 7, an awkward situation; 7 to 8, aphorism; 8 to 9, to deface; 9 to 10, to untwist; 10 to 11, edict; 11 to 12, to speak in a low voice; 12 to 13, swift; 13 to 14, fair; 14 to 15, unusual; 15 to 16, fortune; 16 to 17, to shake; 17 to 18, ground; 18 to 19, very warm; 19 to 20, a vagabond; 20 to 1, an article of food.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—A Kettle of Fish: 1. Gudgeon. 2. Bass. 3. Dab. 4. Skate. 5. Carp. 6. Angler. 7. Ling. 8. Sole. 9. Pike. 10. Drum.

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BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR SIBERIA IS SEEN BY WRITER

Polish Student Describes Part of Vast Region in Northern Asia—The Yenisei Basin—Reforms Urged on Government

(Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by Mademoiselle Czaplicka)

LONDON—No country is, at the present moment, attracting greater attention than Russia. Mlle. Czaplicka, a Polish lady, who has studied and traveled a great deal, returned quite recently from an expedition of unusual importance and interest, during which she was able to make a closer study of Siberia and its people than has been possible to most travelers. Mlle. Czaplicka is a research student of the Oxford school of anthropology, and a traveling scholar of Somerville College, Oxford. The expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the school of anthropology. H. U. Hall of Philadelphia University Museum was also a member of the expedition and assisted Miss Czaplicka in collecting valuable ethnological and archaeological specimens for the museums at Oxford and Philadelphia. The people received her well, and even cordially. Mlle. Czaplicka explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and gladly showed her what they were in the habit of carefully hiding from anyone whom they thought might be in any way connected with officialdom.

Mlle. Czaplicka, who was already well acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor, gladly made the following statement regarding her expedition, for publication: The work performed by the expedition was spread over three periods: the summer of 1914, the winter of 1914-1915, and the spring and early summer of 1915. The warmer seasons were spent on or near the Yenisei, and the winter in the tundra between that river and the Lena.

The Yenisei basin is suffering from stagnation, and this to a certain extent is due to the closing of the northern sea route. The partial reestablishment of the Kara sea route to the Yenisei owes its inception to the influence of the wealthy Siberian merchant, Sidoroff. His efforts in this direction began in 1859, but were without result until 1874, when Captain Wiggins brought an English ship into the river from the north.

In 1898 the reimposition of prohibitive customs dues on cargoes brought by this route, again put a stop to the trade, and again business was almost at a standstill for the local traders and settlers on the river. New tariff concessions led to a reopening of the northern route in 1905, and since that time much has been done by the Russian government in the direction of making a permanent trade route through the Arctic ocean possible. Indeed, no efforts for the betterment of conditions in Siberia have been so energetically pursued. Since 1910 a series of expeditions have been constantly at work, making charts of the coast of the Arctic and the currents which keep an open and clear passage for several months along the whole of the northern shores.

Radio-telegraph stations have been installed along the coast from Archangel to the mouth of the Yenisei; it is proposed to continue the chain eastward to the mouth of the Lena. Information can thus be conveyed to navigators about the conditions with regard to navigable water throughout the open season.

The reopening, and the good prospect of keeping open the sea route, together with the opening of the Trans-Siberian railway, have had a great effect for good on social and economic conditions in the Yenisei valley. But most of the benefits arising from the establishment of railway communications have gone to European Russia. With the completion of double-tracking and the opening of branch lines, Siberia itself will no doubt reap a fairer share of the profits. But better communications have benefited principally individuals. What is needed is a true general betterment of social conditions, and this is only to be attained through extensive governmental reforms. A real development of the country can only come through the cooperation of all classes, and this is fully recognized by progressive "Siberians," who are working optimistically to this end against difficulties which, in spite of discouragement, they refuse to recognize as insuperable.

Not the least important factor in this strangely mixed society is that of Russian peasants settled on the land by the Petrograd committee for colonization. The most privileged class, officials, priests, teachers, police, are drawn almost entirely from European Russia. This policy of the government is intended to discourage a supposed desire on the part of the "Siberians" for separation from Russia. If such aspirations existed the policy would seem excellently calculated to encourage them. But as a matter of fact what progressive "Siberians" look forward to is not separation but autonomy under the empire, an autonomy which they feel is made requisite by the special needs of their country which they alone can appreciate, and by their desire for greater freedom of action than is possible under the present régime.

If the European inhabitants are not allowed to enjoy the resources of the rich and still almost unexploited country, how much less is this possible for the aboriginal inhabitants. And yet, strange to say, the laws relating to the government of the natives are perhaps more liberal than any others in the Russian code. They were framed by people who sympathized with the sufferings of the natives under the cruelties perpetrated by their Cossack conquerors,

and the hardly less brutal methods of the Russian traders. But the laws are more honored in the breach than the observance under the lax and venal administration of the local official, and the natives know little of their rights under the code.

It is, in fact, impossible of effective application, because it contemplates the turning of people, who are by nature and necessity nomads, into a sedentary population, converting shamanists by a stroke of the pen and a whiff of incense into loyal adherents of the Orthodox church. If it could be applied effectively it would mean extermination. What is needed is protection from this kind of Russification, with, as a first step, protection from exploitation by dishonest traders, while a wise supervision of their existing industries would do much to better their conditions of life, and would bring profit to the government itself.

Siberia is so vast and so varied in natural resources that there is room and to spare for colonization without encroaching on native hunting grounds. In the northern part of the Yenisei basin, the marshy tundra is the home of the Samoyed, the Samoyed-Yurak, and the Yakutized Tungus people known as the Dolgan. To subdivide each of these peoples, as has sometimes been done, into fishing, hunting and reindeer-rearing groups, is incorrect.

Most of the people have herds, and the comparatively few natives of this region who have lost their herds and have to live by fishing and hunting alone come to the Yenisei and pursue these occupations in the service of Russian settlers: this is the last downward step and is recognized as such by their fellow tribesmen. They will say of a man who returns to the interior after having lived among the Russians on the river: "So-and-so is not good for the tundra; he has learned bad ways on the river." The banks of the Yenisei have thus been abandoned to the Russians, although the written law makes the natives the masters of the banks and the fishing rights; they have learnt by experience that to remain on the river means defeat in the struggle for existence.

Further south, in the border country which marks the transition from tundra to taiga (forest), a mountainous wilderness where the only timber is the straggling patches of larch forest, live the Ostyak, Tungus and Yakut. Here again the most prosperous and thriving natives are those who come least into contact with the Russian settlers, who are few in number where the river flows through the tundra, but more numerous in the taiga on the banks of the stream. The Russians do not compete with the natives in reindeer rearing; but their more sustained and specialized methods of fishing and trapping give them not merely a livelihood but, to the more energetic and thrifty, a comfortable surplus. In spite of the great abundance of fish, the methods of preserving and packing it have not passed beyond the primitive stages which make it available only for local consumption. In fact, in all the settlements on the lower Yenisei, there is the tendency to live in old grooves. The innovations and improvements brought in by political exiles, a shifting population, fall into disuse with the departure of their authors. The average settler is apt to think that what was good enough for the earliest pioneers is good enough for him.

The Samoyed of the Yenisei region are of the same race as those of western Siberia; the Tungus of the region are representatives of the same stock which is found among a variety of other tribes all the way across Siberia to the Amur. But the inaccessibility of the northern Yenisei valley has isolated these people and kept them in a primitive state which makes them an object of study of first rate importance to the ethnologist.

Where the Yenisei runs through the southern part of the forest belt, where agriculture becomes a practicable pursuit, from Yeniseisk southwards, the still sparsely settled banks are occupied solely by Russian farmers, the natives have disappeared. But further south, in the steppe country, and first in the Minusinsk steppe we come upon natives again, the so-called Tartars. This is a word popularly used to include the remnants of several formerly numerous native stocks. Inter-marriage between Tartars and Russians is quite common, but the natives still form a separate society and retain very largely their old habits as seasonal nomads. Some of them, such as the Kachintz and Sagal, are thought to be the descendants of the people who were the authors of the inscriptions in picture writing which scar the cliffs on the banks of the upper Yenisei. Others, for example, the Kamasintz and, perhaps, the Koibal, would seem to be remnants of Samoyed tribes; this would imply that either this was the original home of the Samoyed, or that the forebears of these particular "Tartars" were driven so far to the south by one of the many migrations of which the Yenisei has been the path.

The southern portion of the Yenisei valley holds a rich treasure of archaeological remains; but the investigation of these has hardly begun, and as yet there is no firm ground for conclusions as to which of the present inhabitants, if any, are the true aborigines of the region. The partial examination of these relics, however, does reveal iron, bronze and neolithic cultures which were the most highly developed in the pre-history of Siberia, and more advanced than any existing native culture of the Yenisei valley.

The putting into execution of reforms which progressive "Siberians" are urging upon the government, the more energetic encouragement and wiser direction of colonization, the establishment of new railway connection with the Trans-Siberian trunk line, the continual discovery of new mines, chiefly gold, the growth of the interest which English and American capitalists are beginning to take in the country, the establishment of permanent sea communications from European seaports to the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei, and from Ameri-

can ports to the mouth of the Lena, and the important work accomplished during the last few years by the Russian coast survey expeditions, mentioned above, shows the possibility of establishing such communications. The promising outlook for the development of some at least of these factors of progress portends a great future for Siberia, for Siberia, that is, considered as a vast, still unexploited province of the Russian empire.

JAPANESE VIEWS ON AMERICAN OPINIONS

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—In the opinion of the Osaka Asahi American public opinion has never been so lacking in unity as at the present time. In Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan the journal finds two extremes, of chauvinism and pacifism. Between them, it says, exist all shades and colors of views, that present a scene of utter chaos and confusion. America will, therefore, require some time to see its public opinion settle down, and the journal thinks that there are certain indications of new conditions coming about. In President Wilson's strong words on the maintenance of the rights of neutrals, it saw signs that America was approaching the point when it would be necessary to decide between the alternatives of peace and war. It recalled the President's words that righteousness might be so right that it required no strength to support it, and remarked that he seemed to be changing from a man of theory into one of practice, and maintained that the American public was apparently satisfied with the change, as the opinion of the country on peace was itself undergoing a change. It no longer favored a dove-like peace, but a peace with power to enforce its demands.

It has yet to be seen, the journal continued, how far armed arbitration may be carried into practice, but the fact remains that just as President Wilson is abandoning his former theories, so a section of the American public is evincing a tendency to uphold him. According to this new idea then, international conferences that eliminate armed strength are of little effect. As already stated, however, the public opinion of the United States is divided and there are prominent men who disapprove of this view, notably Dr. Eliot, who spoke at the Grand Asiatic Conference at the Panama Pacific Exhibition in favor of a peaceful peace.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MEN BACK FROM WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—An important branch of relief work at present before the people of Germany is that of providing employment for the men returning from the front who are incapable of further military service. For a time the trades commission considered the question along with the more difficult problem of placing in positions soldiers returning after the war, but the commission has now decided to place the former question in the hands of the Central Labor Exchange. The exchange has established an advisory board of employers and employees from each trade. Each individual case is placed in charge of a member of the board, who tries to find a position for the applicant. An appropriation from the city of 100,000 marks has been granted for the new work.

PROMOTIONS IN JAPAN

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The following officers have been promoted by the Emperor to full general: Lieutenant-General Ichinohe, supreme military counselor; Lieutenant-General Uchiyama, chief aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and Lieutenant-General Oseko, supreme military counselor.

General Ichinohe took part in the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese wars. In the latter he commanded the sixth infantry brigade under General Nogi, being afterward made chief of staff of the third army. After holding the post of commander of the seventeenth and first divisions, he was made a member of the supreme military council last February.

General Uchiyama was on the staff of the first division as a colonel of artillery in the China-Japanese war, later studying military science in Russia and France. In the Russo-Japanese war he distinguished himself as commander of the first artillery brigade and later as chief of staff of the Yabe army. After holding the post of commander of the fifteenth and twelfth divisions successively, he was appointed to his present post in 1913.

General Oseko studied military science in Germany. In the China-Japanese war he was staff officer of the first army in the capacity of colonel of artillery, and in the Russo-Japanese war commanded the second field artillery brigade, later becoming chief of staff of the second army under General Oyama. After holding the command of the eighteenth and fourteenth divisions, he was appointed a member of the supreme military council last spring. He is a younger brother of General Oseko, president of the Peers' School.

MUHAMMADAN WAR PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—Sheich Hadschi Hasan Fehmi, member of the Turkish Parliament for the town of Sinob, recently came to Berlin to make a speech in the Muhammadan prisoners' camps on the occasion of the "Bairam-Fest," one of the principal Muhammadan holidays. Speaking of his impressions, he said Germany looks like a well-organized orchestra, the members all being masters of their instruments. The result is that everything is in harmony. He expressed the hope that his country would reach such a stage of advancement.

ENGLAND IN WAR

Bivouacs to Be Seen in the Woods and on the Moors—Sherborne Unshaken by the Change in the Conditions

VI. The West Country

There are two Portsmouth Roads. Separating by the bridge at Kingston, they swing to the right and left until they run together again into the fork at Petersfield. The new Portsmouth Road crosses the river at Kingston, recrosses it at Staines, leaves Aldershot to left beyond Bagshot, once the home of highwaymen, passes through Farnham, with the castle of the Bishop of Winchester perched on the hill above its crooked streets, and then, separating from the Salisbury and Exeter road, runs to the left past the coronation stone at Kingston, climbs down the precipitous main street of Guildford, between the ancient houses, climbs up through the heather to Thursley, and circling the Punctowl comes to Hind Head, with its gorgeous panorama of woods and heather, then slides down to Liphook, by the old inn with its Nelson room and convict prison, and away, over the moors and up amidst the woods at Rake, to Petersfield. In the old days this was the main Portsmouth road. Lord Nelson's post-chaise carrying him to embark for Trafalgar crawled up and down its successive hills, halting for the night at Liphook, just as the wagons with the Botany Bay men did.

The first day we traveled out of London we took the new road to beyond Farnham. It was slow work, for mile after mile of it was covered by marching troops, mainly cavalry and artillery. Bivouacs were in evidence in the woods and on the moors. Mr. Richard Turpin would certainly have come to hopeless grief if he had attempted to cross Bagshot Heath by starlight for the heather everywhere was slashed into innumerable trenches. A month later covering the same ground we did not meet a corporal's guard. Those men were either in Flanders or in the innumerable camps, where the great new army grows, and grows, and grows.

How many men are there in this army? I asked a great official in the War office the question one day, and he smiled. "It is a secret," he answered, "and a secret for a very practical, and not a red tape reason." "You know," I said, "that several papers here, and more in America, have told their readers all about it." He laughed quietly. "What I do know," he replied, "is that not more than four men in this building know the true numbers. You can deduce from the abundant ignorance of the gentlemen who know." I very well could, as a matter of fact without that. One man I met told me he couldn't divulge his authority, of course,—he left me in no doubt it was Lord Kitchener—but I might take it for certain it was 3,000,000. About the same time I read in an American magazine that it was 4,000,000. The writer did not say Lord Kitchener had told him, he merely put it in a way that left no doubt on the subject.

A little later, on an Atlantic liner, I met a man who really did know, there could be no doubt about it. "I give you," he said, "Kitchener's very words to me, sir, 5,000,000 men, sir, 5,000,000." The reason for the secrecy maintained is quite obvious. "You see," said one of the men who certainly do know to me, "in the case of conscript countries we know exactly how many men they can put in the field. We have means, too, of knowing just what cadres have been called out, and so just what their reserves are. Now we have the only voluntary army. The German powers, consequently, never know what they have before them. There may be 100,000 or 500,000 along a certain line in Flanders. There may be 500,000 or 1,000,000 in reserve in France, it makes a tremendous difference, and is an enormous asset."

During many days amidst these unending camps, from Lands End to Caithness, one wondered if the 5,000,000 was not too low an estimate. Here on the Portsmouth Road there was seemingly no end to them, and when we swung away from it, towards Salisbury plain, the evidence seemed only to grow.

In Salisbury itself life seemed very much as usual. The drowsy sunlight flickered in the close, out of which the stately cathedral lifted its glorious spire against the blue sky. The west country market was going on with all its imperturbable gravity. The price of calves and not of the war loan was the all important question. In the hotel we asked a farmer if he had any trouble for want of laborers. "No," he said, "the War office lent me men for the hay, and have promised men for the harvest." The camps here are far from the city, but the men in khaki pour in to waste an hour, and make probably quite unnecessary purchases. At midday we left it behind, and taking to the lanes, to avoid the traffic on the great road to Exeter and Plymouth, pushed on to Sherborne.

As the Sarum finger posts disappeared, and the Shaston began to appear, our driver suffered the perplexities of the man who does not know that in the west Sarum means Salisbury and Shaston stands for Shaftesbury. Still at last we panted up the precipitous hill on which the founders of Shaston thought the fit to build it, and stopped for a moment to look down on Blackmore vale spreading in every direction below.

We found Sherborne very much as we had left it before the war. The curfew bell rang as usual, and in the quaint little shops there was nothing but a post card or two to remind you of the war. The stoppage of hunting, the head waiter at "The Digby" informed us had not emptied the hotel, for during the winter

there had been much going to and fro, when the reserves were called out. Now things were a bit dull again. Many of the trains had been taken off, and, of course, there were fewer visitors to the home of Stephen Harding and Raleigh, to the Great Church, where the Saxon kings once came, and the great school where King Alfred learned his letters. As for wars, Sherborne has lived through every war since England was England, and in the town they will show you the old inn, the "Swan," where the Light Brigade was billeted when it came back from the Crimea. Sherborne, in short, like the rest of England, is taking the war philosophically. It is in to see it through, and the man probably has never been born who could fuss the town. That night the moon rose over the trees on Jerusalem hill, a ball of gold in a field of blue, a very miracle of beauty. But Sherborne slept unconcerned. It has been rising like that, after all, ever since Sherborne was Sherborne, and that is a very long time.

Next morning we drove by devious ways to Devizes. We passed through the vale of the White Horse, under the hillside where the great beast stands carved out of the green turf which covers the chalk formations, and wherever we emerged from the lanes into the towns or on to the main roads the evidence of the new army was apparent. But for this there was not a sign to show that the country was at war. There were men reaping and men plowing. The great timber wains creaked out of the woods, and in the towns there was the usual quiet bustle in the shops.

In Devizes itself it was early closing day, and all Devizes had honored the fact and gone a playing. Now it was once again camp after camp. Mostly small ones here today, and tomorrow gone. In Marlborough, as in Devizes, it was a half holiday, and Marlborough was wandering back from picnicking in the beautiful glades of Savernake forest. Not that it is to be imagined from this that the west country is asleep, only that the west will not be fussed. In Sherborne there was publicly posted up the roll of Sherborne men who have joined the army. It was the same elsewhere. The west has not the manufacturing capacity of the north, but it has given to the trenches much that the north is giving to the ship yards and the engineering shops. So every man does his part.

Thus, by Windsor, we came back to London. At the castle gates the red coats and bearskins of the Guards had given place to khaki, otherwise Windsor in war time was remarkably like Windsor in peace. Close by Sunbury a motor passed rapidly towards Windsor. It was the King going back from London. Not a soldier or a sign of ceremony. Just a gentleman in a dark suit and a felt hat. That was the British War Lord.

GERMAN SOCIETY PROMOTES EDUCATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—Activities of the Society for Promoting Education Among the People, an organization composed of the majority of German leagues for education, have increased considerably since the war began. In Berlin, 117 patriotic meetings were held between August, 1914, and the spring of 1915, and speeches and photographs for these gatherings were provided by the society.

Another branch of the organization's work was the providing of books for soldiers and those incapacitated through the war. Up to the end of 1914 the society had sent out 72,774 books and 42,250 journals; in May, 1915, the numbers reached 111,667 and 57,886 respectively. From 1897 to 1914 the organization has sent out no fewer than 2,089,809 volumes to people in German lands and to the German army. Gifts of 74,432 books and journals were received, 68,671 being used for war libraries. Leagues for boys and girls leaving school have been formed under the auspices of the society. In 1907 there were 78 such leagues, in 1910 the number had increased to 128, in 1911 to 163, in 1912 to 310, in 1913 to 345 and in 1914 to 406.

ALIEN SUBJECTS IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The minister of defense, Senator Pearce, has stated that there were 2940 enemy subjects interned in Australia, at the end of May, and that the daily cost of their maintenance was £408 per day. Payments, on a scale according to skill, were made to prisoners of war who volunteer for employment in making improvements in the camps of internment, or are employed in other useful work; whilst officers of merchant vessels which have been interned in the various ports of the Commonwealth are, in the event of their having no means, permitted payment not exceeding 4s. per week. The payments, including cost of daily rations to those prisoners who held commissions in the military or naval forces of the enemies are on the following scale:—Second lieutenants, 4s. per day; captains and officers of higher rank, 4s. 6d. per day. The Tasmanian prisoners are employed in improving state lands, and are paid at the rate of 2s. per day.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—According to present reports the new German harvest will provide ample bread and flour supplies for the population during the winter. The national grain commission has decided to change the milling of bran and flour from 80-83 per cent to 75 per cent so as to give a greater quantity of flour to the public. At the same time there will be a plentiful supply of bran for farmers. Up to the present, the population has been allowed 225 to 250 grammes of bread a day, but the new harvest will provide a supply sufficient to permit increasing this amount.



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VIEWS EXPRESSED ON NEW KOREAN EDUCATION PLAN

New System of Primary Education Provides Children Must Come Under Government Rule

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The new educational regulations for Korea proposed recently by the government-general have attracted very wide attention and a great deal of criticism has been forthcoming regarding the effects which, it is alleged, they will have there upon missionary work generally and missionary schools in particular.

A distinguished visitor from Korea, who arrived recently in Tokio, talked freely on this subject and his remarks while putting the whole matter in its proper light also serve to show that the government-general has practically only decided that in the future the educational system of Korea will be conducted on lines similar to those enforced in most countries.

The outstanding feature of the criticisms, he said, has been the amount of nonsense which has been written. The fact is some of the missionaries there have failed to recognize that the administration has a perfect right to say under which system primary education in Korea shall be conducted. The attitude of the government-general of Korea is that while having the utmost sympathy with the educational work of the missionaries, religious education should be imparted at such times and places as the children of Korea are not engaged in the necessary secular education. The government-general believes that the tendency of today is toward religious freedom and that religious freedom means that a child growing into a man should be given the greatest practical education in order that he should be able to judge for himself what the best and most essential denomination is for him and which may control his future.

In order to carry out this plan, he continued, the Korean government is organizing its system of education. Years ago the only system in Korea was a system that taught the ancient Chinese classics and gave no practical opportunities for the child. With the coming of the new order of things, this was changed and a system of public and private schools, the private schools being assisted by the government, was established. Meanwhile there were a number of missionary schools which were teaching independently of any government control. Each taught according to its own denomination.

With the government system now decided upon, the primary education of the children of Korea must come under government control, and be conducted under a curriculum, as laid down by the authorities. The system does not include any form of religious teaching and will apply to all primary schools, missionary or otherwise. There is no system of compulsory education as yet but there will be, to perfect the system.

The government-general has advised all the missionary organizations that any new schools established must be under the new system and has given a period of 10 years in which to change the existing schools but has stated that it does not intend to interfere in any way with the right of public worship or of religious instruction at other times or elsewhere in Korea. Under the new system, the government claims that it reaches the highest form of religious freedom for Korea.

Altogether, he concluded, investigation will show there can be no comparison between the school system of Japan and that of Korea. Therefore, criticisms based on the lines of such comparisons are not fair criticisms. The missionary schools in Japan are about one in a thousand whereas in Korea the missionary schools equal, if indeed they do not exceed, the number of public schools.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—An increase in the number of women conductors on the Berlin street railways will be made on account of the lack of men, many having been called to the colors. The number of men grows less each week, and the prospect of a winter campaign will cause it to be lowered still further. To take their places many women will be employed. In times of peace 4900 men conductors are employed, but now 60 per cent of this number are women.

BERLIN RAILWAYS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—In addition to the municipal North-South railway through Berlin, a new means of transportation, none the less important, is under way, the new A. E. G. (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft) underground railway, which runs parallel to the North-South railway through districts of the city more to the east. The new railway leads through the most thickly settled parts of Berlin, so that from the time it is opened it will have a large traffic.

It begins in the Gesundbrunnen quarter as an elevated railway, soon going underground, and by that route finishing the journey. At the Waisen bridge it goes under the Spree to the suburb of Neukölln, and ends at the Hermannplatz. Many technical problems will have to be overcome in its construction, of which the tunneling of the Spree will be the most interesting. When the North-South and the A. E. G. railways are finished the Spree will have been tunneled four times, each time by a different method. The tunnels of the two new railways were begun at the same time. The operations at the Weidenammer bridge will continue until 1916, when the shafting and construction of the tunnel will begin.

The administration and the city authorities plan to open the railways in the year 1918.

SINKING OF A CHINA CLIPPER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In sinking the Norwegian barque Fiery Cross recently off the Scilly Isles, a German submarine removed from the seas a vessel very famous in the sixties. The Fiery Cross was the China clipper which distinguished itself so often in the great tea races, and it is referred to in Basil Lubbock's book, "The China Clippers." The vessel was built to take the place of an older and equally famous craft of the same name. Mr. Lubbock says she was commanded on her maiden voyage by Dallas, who had been so successful with the first Fiery Cross. Then Richard Robinson had her until 1866 and under these two famous skippers she proved well high invincible, receiving the premium for the first vessel to dock on no fewer than four occasions, and being only 24 hours behind in 1864 and 1866. Besides remaining in the forefront of the racing for years longer than any other vessel, she outlived all her contemporaries. In 1871 she left the London route and traded to New York and still later she was purchased by the Norwegians.

AUSTRALIAN METAL INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—Mr. Hughes, the federal attorney-general, states that the judgment of the British high court of justice in the case of the Zinc Corporation, Ltd., v. Aaron Hirsch and Sohn, will clear the way considerably towards freeing the metal industry in Australia from German influences.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

gon, repeated Russian advances undertaken with strong forces were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians. Two officers and 175 men were taken prisoners.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: A Russian attack on both sides of the Lachovitchi-Baranovitchi railway broke down under our fire at a distance of 400 yards in front of our positions.

In the Balkan theater: In the Macva district the Serbians are beginning to retreat on the plateau land. South of Belgrade our troops are advancing against Ovetkov-Grob and the village of Vroin.

Southeast of Pozarevac the towns of Crnice and Boscavac have been captured. Bulgarian troops have occupied the heights of the Muelin-Percin and Badin Zub. Further south they are pushing forward by way of Egri Palanka.

Army of General von Linsingen: On the River Sty from Rafalovka to Kulikovitchi, new local engagements have developed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Tuesday—The official communication issued by the war office last night reads as follows:

After an intense artillery preparation, menaces of infantry attacks were manifested in the German trenches at Bois-en-Hache and the valley of the Souchez, where large masses of German effectives were gathered. Our artillery, by an energetic and effective barrier fire and our machine guns, prevented the adversary from debouching.

An artillery duel, in which we had the advantage, took place south of the Somme, in the environs of Tilloloy, Cessier and St. Leocade.

On the left bank of the Aisne, south of Pommiers, our patrols discovered a hostile ambush and brought back prisoners.

In Champagne the bombardment of the Germans has been very active against the Tahure Hill and the ravine of La Goutte. Our batteries, in replying on the trenches and bivouacs behind the German front, caused an explosion of a large munitions depot.

In the Vosges spirited combats with grenades are reported on the crests of Schatzmannelle, and violent cannonading on both sides in the region of Hartmannswillerkopf and in the valley of the Munster.

Yesterday afternoon's communication of the war office follows:

Three new attacks on the part of the Germans against our positions at Bois-en-Hache, northeast of Souchez, were completely checked last night by curtains of fire in which both artillery and infantry participated.

To the south of the River Somme in the sector of Lihons, there has been almost continual fighting with trench weapons, while in the mean time our batteries directed an effective fire against the German works.

To the north of Verdun German forces have endeavored to occupy the craters of certain mines recently exploded between the lines. They everywhere have been repulsed.

Last night witnessed very spirited infantry fire between the trenches in the vicinity of Nomeny. Our artillery in the same region has dispersed groups of pioneers of the Germans, particularly to the east of Eply and near Gremacey and Bioncourt and it also has bombarded the railroad station at Blamont.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday—The official communication issued by the war office yesterday follows:

In the region of Riga, on the river Aa, north of Mitau, hostile elements which advanced beyond Herzogshof were thrown back across the river.

On the Dvinsk front, after the attacks repulsed yesterday, the Germans remained passive throughout the day. Only near the village of Pochilini did they make attempts to dislodge us from trenches in the occupied section. We repulsed two attacks. Artillery fighting continues. Between the Demmen and Dreviaty lakes there has been no cessation in the fighting.

The Germans were dislodged with enormous losses, from positions north of Novourvintz, on the southern shore of Lake Dreviaty. We captured prisoners and machine guns.

On the upper Niemen about Deliatichi we carried by assault the village of Chetshery.

South of the Pripiet region and on the middle Sty our troops yesterday gained an important success during the occupation of the village of Soviechitchy, above Rafalovka. We captured 13 officers, including two battalion commanders and 500 men.

Detachments of our cavalry charged the Austro-Germans near the section of Podcherevitchi, west of Rafalovka. Thus far 30 officers and more than 1000 men and some machine guns have fallen into our hands.

We have occupied the village of Kozlinitchi, below Czartorysk.

By simultaneous attacks from the north and south our troops occupied the village of Novoselki, on the Sty above Czartorysk, and its bridgehead. After we had repulsed an Austro-German attack we took more than 800 German and Austrian soldiers and a number of bomb throwers and some telegraph stores.

At dawn yesterday our troops got into the village of Kulikovitchi, above Novoselki. Thus far we have captured

more than 1000 prisoners and many machine guns and bomb throwers. On the Caucasian front there were no engagements on the 16th.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Tuesday—Yesterday's communication states that activity on both sides of the Tyrol frontier, with even more intense artillery fire, is increasing. On the 16th, there were encounters at Torrien, in the Tonale zone outside Pregrasina, and at the head of Trevenza valley.

On the Carso, on the 14th, an advance by Italians in San Michele sector completed the action of the 14th, extending the position captured along the northern slopes.

VIENNA, Tuesday—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued yesterday:

There were no special events yesterday in eastern Galicia, on the Ikwa front and the region of the Volhynian fortresses.

On the Kormin Irook and the lower Sty the Russians made several strong attacks near Kulikovitchi, Novo Selki and Rafalovka. The battle continues. At all other points the Russians yesterday were repulsed with great losses.

The Austro-Hungarian troops on the upper Szczara also repulsed a strong Russian attack.

On the Isonzo front the Italians again displayed great activity last evening. Stubborn battles took place in the north-western sectors on the plateau of Doberdo, near Peteano. A strong Italian infantry attack on our positions there reached our entanglements in some places, but finally the Italians were driven off with heavy losses. Otherwise, in the littoral and Tyrolean border regions there was only artillery fighting.

A Serbian division has been defeated in the region of Arava, retreating on both sides of the road to the south. Our troops are now attacking hostile detachments who remain north of Rajka. The Serbians were also obliged to retreat in the Macva district on both sides of the lower Morava.

The Germans are gaining ground. The Bulgarians occupy the heights of Muelin Percin and Badin Zub. Farther south they have advanced over Egri Palanka.

JUDGE ORDERS CONSOLIDATION OF DOCK SUITS

(Continued from page one)

Dock & Storage Warehouse Company, will be made.

It was disclosed that a peculiar situation had arisen in the progress of the case. The public service commission, alleging discrimination against the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Company, ordered the Boston & Maine to remove this discrimination, and requested the attorney-general to enforce its decision in court.

Under this order the railroad filed tariffs with the interstate commerce commission to remove this discrimination when the attorney-general, acting this time for the directors of the port, entered a brief at Washington stating that there was, under the Commonwealth pier contract, no discrimination. Thus the attorney-general is placed in a position of being asked by one state body to remove discrimination, when he had already at the request of another state body in a previous case filed a brief that there was no discrimination.

The first witness today, Andrew A. Highlands, secretary of the public service commission, read the finding of the commission on the National Dock & Warehouse Company case of Dec. 16, 1914, that there was discrimination on the part of the railroad, and the subsequent orders of the commission requiring the removal of this discrimination, ordering the railroad to file a new tariff and then asking the attorney-general to enforce its orders, by mandamus or injunction.

James T. McDonald, clerk of the port directors, filed a list of ships calling at the Commonwealth pier since it was opened, the ports to which they plied, and the nature of their cargoes.

Counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad said that the matter of discrimination is in the hands of the public service commission by virtue of the railroad law of 1913, whereas under the old railroad law of the acts of 1906 it was a matter properly for the court.

The National Dock and Storage Warehouse Company had failed in their case, continued counsel for the Boston & Maine, because it relies on section 201 of the old railroad law which was repealed; whereas the public service commission has, under the new railroad law of 1913, power to make rates and enforce them on the railroads, and it is not therefore a matter for mandamus by the courts, but action by the commission.

Mr. Homans maintained that all citizens have the right to go to the court for relief, and deprecated any condition which takes this right away from the court and vests it in the public service commission. The constitutionality of that section of the railroad law, he asserted, was in doubt.

Judge Bailey asked Mr. Homans upon what grounds he stood, that of a citizen, to maintain his rights, or that of a citizen attempting to enforce an order of the public service commission.

Mr. Homans replied that he took both positions and pointed out what he said were the inconsistencies of the public service commission law that had driven him to the supreme court for relief because he had failed to secure any from public officials in three years.

George H. Eaton, assistant freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine railroad, also was a witness. Edgar A. Rich, solicitor for the Boston & Maine, Attorney-General Atwell, and representatives of the National Dock and Storage Warehouse Company, also were present.

PRESIDENT CASTS SUFFRAGE VOTE IN NEW JERSEY

(Continued from page one)

increased to take care of "situations that we thought worth looking after," according to suffrage leaders.

The speechmaking, in the hands of 350 able talkers, continued all day yesterday and in some places until late in the night. At Newark, "eleventh hour" meetings were scheduled to attract men on their way to their homes from work, the purpose of the speakers being to get them to register after 7 o'clock this afternoon and to cast their vote before the polls closed at 7 o'clock. This late arrangement for registration was allowed at the earnest solicitation of the suffrage leaders who felt that every hour was valuable to the cause.

While the suffragists were busier than ever yesterday, there was likewise a surprising amount of "anti" activity. This was especially noticeable in Newark and Jersey City, where members of the Men's Anti-Suffrage League of New Jersey made themselves heard. They appealed to the voters not to favor suffrage for a number of reasons, chief of them being the alleged fact that not more than one eighth of the total adult female population of New Jersey was affiliated with organizations out for the vote.

Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, of Plainfield, president of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, late yesterday issued formal warning to all repeaters and those responsible for their presence at the voting places. She promised that the activities of all "suspicious persons" were already known in advance and that it would go hard for any one trying to "double on the vote."

"On the eve of this election, which we feel is going to give the women of New Jersey the freedom of the ballot," said Mrs. Feickert, "it should be understood that every ballot is going to be cast fairly."

One of the most lively features of the final activity yesterday was the holding of noon mass meetings in the smaller towns in various parts of the state, which attracted large numbers of men during the lunch hour. These meetings were particularly noticeable in places which had not been so actively canvassed as some others, and they were just one more indication of the leaders' determination to leave no stone unturned before the opening of the polls.

In spite of the silence being maintained by most political leaders on the outcome of the election, it is certain that a strong opposition to suffrage has been operating for weeks in all the larger cities of the state, being especially marked in Newark, with its population of nearly 400,000. This city is the seat of the Nugent allies which have always opposed President Wilson, and his announcement in favor of suffrage has proved an added reason for their opposition to suffrage. In Trenton the suffragists say they have little to fear and expect to carry the city by a substantial majority. The northern half of the state, they declare, is somewhat more favorable to the cause as a whole than the southern half, this difference being attributed to the overflow of suffrage sentiment from New York city, with its numerous suffrage headquarters constantly in full action.

This statement was issued to The Christian Science Monitor by the New Jersey division of the National Woman's Suffrage Association:

"The statement that we expect to carry the state by a majority of 25,000 is not a guess. It is founded on straw voting that has been taking place at various points and under various conditions during the past fortnight. Besides great numbers of men who have heretofore been more or less indifferent have suddenly shown an interest in the cause and these men can be counted upon to swell our vote. The amount of personal canvassing that has taken place in the past month in every section of the state has been enormous and the fruits it will bear are assured. We found at the last that there were many men who merely needed educating in what the vote for women really meant and this we feel we have succeeded in doing to an astonishing degree. We feel that all, or at least an overwhelming majority of men who will vote in favor of the amendment will be voting with an intelligence that will bespeak more for the cause than mere majorities of numbers."

From the headquarters of the "antis" no prognostication in definite figures was forthcoming last night. It was merely stated by the leaders that the state was not in favor of suffrage, inasmuch as a majority of the women residing therein were indifferent to it and for this reason they believed that the amendment would be voted down by the men.

The counting of ballots will not begin until 9 o'clock, two hours after the polls close, which will mean the results cannot be known until a late hour to-night. The suffrage leaders have predicted that not more than 150,000 ballots will be cast throughout the state.

AMERICANS LEAVING TURKEY ON CRUISER

WASHINGTON—American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople today cabled the state department of the departure from Turkey of more American missionaries and foreign refugees. The American cruiser Des Moines is taking the American missionaries from Adana and Tarsus to Piraeus. The Des Moines also carried Italian women and children to Athens.

For some time the state department was advised the American warships in Turkish waters have been taking American missionaries who wish to leave, and also citizens of enemy countries, out of Turkey.

MOHONK LAKE CONFERENCE WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

Indian Affairs, Porto Rican and Philippine Policy on the Program for Discussion

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—Representative citizens from various parts of the United States, together with officials of different governments, are gathering here today to attend the thirty-third Mohonk Lake conference on the American Indian and other dependent peoples, which will open tomorrow morning. The conference will continue for three days and the addresses and discussions will cover the affairs of the Indians, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos.

At the opening session, tomorrow morning an address will be delivered by John M. Oskison of Colliers Weekly, New York, dealing with "An Adequate Bulletin Service for the Indians." Grant Foreman, a lawyer of Muskogee, Okla., will speak at the Wednesday evening session on "Our Future Policy Toward the Full-Blood Indians of Oklahoma."

On Thursday morning Frederick W. Taylor, formerly director of agriculture in the Philippine islands, will speak on "Agricultural Development in the Philippines." Frank L. Crone, director of education in the Philippines, will take for his subject "The Education of a People—America's Work in the Philippines." At the Thursday evening session Thomas Lindsey Blayney, Ph. D., professor of German at the William H. Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., and American Albert Kahn Fellow to the Orient in 1914-15, will speak on "Some Broader Aspects of Philippine Administration." An address on "The Language Problem of the Philippines" will be given by C. Everett Conant, Ph.D., professor of modern languages at the University of Tennessee, former government translator and interpreter of Spanish and Filipino tongues, Manila.

Friday morning Dr. D. W. May, superintendent of the Porto Rico experiment station, will be a speaker; his subject is "Agricultural Interests and Prospects of Porto Rico."

An address on "Fundamental Social and Political Problems of Porto Rico" will also be given on Friday, by Governor Arthur Yager of Porto Rico.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE AT BOSTON CITY CLUB TONIGHT

Woman suffrage will be debated at a Boston City Club dinner this evening, beginning at 6 o'clock. The affirmative is to be taken by Samuel L. Powers and Joseph Walker, the negative by Robert Luce and John A. Sullivan. Louis A. Frothingham is to preside.

Protests against the statements made by Col. John P. Irish of California to the effect that equal suffrage is not a success in his state are to feature the rally of the state suffrage association at Faneuil hall tomorrow noon. Samuel J. Elder is to preside. Miss Helen Todd of California, Dr. Dorothea Moore, formerly of California, and the Rev. George L. Perrin, who recently returned from California, are to speak.

Anti-suffrage campaigners are to speak today in West Brookfield, Warren, Palmer, Three Rivers, Hardwick, Enfield, Belchertown and Springfield.

The Lucy Stone carriage is to leave Boston Thursday morning for Worcester, with Miss Florence Lusk, Miss Mary Frances Bolles and Miss Marjorie Bedinger, who plan to speak at rallies along the road.

Preparations are complete for the third annual Bay state suffrage festival to be held in the Copley-Plaza Thursday and Friday.

Rallies are to be held this evening at the corner of Park and Tremont streets, in Brighton square, and at the corner of Commonwealth and Harvard avenues. Yiddish speakers are to address a South End rally Thursday evening. Italian rallies are to be held Sunday in the North End and East Boston.

MILLIONS IN GOLD HAULED THROUGH N. Y.

NEW YORK—Guarded by special watchmen, 23 express trucks bearing \$25,000,000 in gold sovereigns went through the streets today from Grand Central station to the United States assay office. The gold was in 1000 small wooden boxes, each containing approximately \$25,000. The sovereigns will be melted here, then shipped to the Philadelphia mint for recoinage. The gold was from England and consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co.

MAYOR'S EXPENSE IS LESS

According to the quarterly report of the city auditor, the mayor's office expended between July 1 and Oct. 1 \$89,021.07, or \$181.97 less than in the preceding quarter. The sum of \$100 was paid to Metcalf & Eddy, consulting civil engineers, for a plan for reestablishing the office of city engineer, which was turned down by the city council. The total expense of the mayor's office from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1 amounts to \$29,043.81, the expense of the city council during the same period amounting to \$15,471.92.

LOVIBOND WINS TENNIS TITLE

NEW YORK—The annual tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club was won by A. M. Lovibond Monday, who, in addition to capturing the club championship, also obtained a second leg on the cup donated by T. R. Pell. Lovibond met strong opposition in the final round from Dr. Waite, and triumphed only after playing 56 games at 6-1, 6-8, 7-9, 6-4.

RECOGNITION IS GIVEN TODAY TO GEN. CARRANZA

(Continued from page one)

vey this information to General Carranza. The action of the conference Monday ends the work of the diplomats as a unit. Each government will now proceed to reestablish its relations through the regular machinery of appointment of representatives.

Five meetings of the conferees have been held. The first two were devoted to framing plans to get the warring factions together in the hope of bringing about peace through a coalition of factions, but as all efforts along this line failed, the conference decided to recognize the strongest faction.

The decision to refer to General Carranza as "the chief executive of the de facto government of Mexico" was reached after some discussion as to titles. Although "provisional president" is a generic term applied to the executive of a republic, opinion was expressed in some quarters that since it had not been used by General Carranza himself the use by foreign governments might create the impression in Mexico that he was being chosen to a new office by foreign governments.

The words "chief executive" were used also to avoid any impression that a constitutional government was being recognized, for while there is no difference in the benefits of recognition to a de facto or de jure government, the Constitutional order in Mexico will not be proclaimed until a constituent assembly is called some weeks hence. This assembly will formally designate General Carranza as "Provisional President," or "President ad interim," and arrange for the constitutional elections of President and Vice-President.

The action will mean the immediate proclamation of an embargo of arms in accordance with the joint resolution passed by Congress in March, 1912.

All consular representatives of the Carranza government will be recognized in their official capacity as soon as they present credentials and apply for exequaturs.

American consuls in Mexico who have not possessed exequaturs will apply for them now, and it is understood incidentally that the American consular service in Mexico generally will be reorganized.

European governments will be notified by Secretary Lansing of the Washington government's action in extending recognition, and, although no recommendation will be made to them, it is understood most of them will follow the lead of the United States.

COUNCIL VOTES \$5 LICENSE FEE FOR STREET PEDDLERS

Peddlers of fruit and vegetables in the streets of Boston hereafter will have to pay a yearly license fee of \$5. This is the decision of the city council which voted yesterday afternoon to amend the city ordinance regulating street peddlers. Minors who have been paying but 25 cents for a badge will be required to meet the new condition. Altogether it is said that more than 300 peddlers will be affected.

Councilmen Coleman and Hagan were in favor of charging a fee of \$25 a year for the privilege of selling in the market district in order to better protect the regular market men. Corporations Counsel Sullivan and George Bishop, president of the peddlers' union, both opposed this plan, the former on the ground that it would be illegal and the latter because the peddlers would not favor such an adjustment.

The licensing authority is placed with the commissioner of the department of health, who must be satisfied with the responsibility of the individual asking for a license before he shall grant it. All weights and measures of the peddlers must be examined and approved by the office of the sealer of weights and measures.

The ordinance contemplates a fee of \$5 from everybody engaged in hawking and selling, even if engaged on the same vehicle.

After James Donovan, city clerk, explained the amount of expense involved, the councilmen voted unanimously to refuse the request of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association that the city clerk notify each voter of the city through the mail of the proposed equal suffrage amendment that is to appear on the ballots at the state election. A state law authorizes such notification, subject to the approval of the council and the mayor.

After some debate council suspended the rules and passed to its first reading an order which gave the city hospital trustees the authority to group into a lump sum of \$200,000 the appropriations for various improvements on buildings on the grounds of the parental school property. The whole group, when completed, will be known as the convalescent hospital.

MUSICAL ARTISTS TO APPEAR

Mme. Louise Edvina, the soprano who sang in works of the French school the last seasons of the Boston opera company's existence, is now on her way to the United States. According to a letter sent to Boston from Paris, Mme. Edvina was to sail yesterday. In the American plans of the artist are appearances in Chicago. She is to come to Boston, and may sing in concert here.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, is to be soloist with the Philharmonic orchestra of New York at Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 7. Josef Stransky will direct the orchestra in a program of symphonic works.

Mme. Margarete Ober, contralto of the Metropolitan opera company, has been booked to sing in the Copley-Plaza Monday morning concerts. Her appearance will be in January.

STATE EDUCATION BOARD IS WORKING ON A NEW COURSE

"General Science" Is Term Applied to Study to Be Proposed for Higher Grades

The state board of education, under the direction of William Orr, deputy commissioner, is working on a course in general science to be offered and recommended by the board in the place of instruction in any particular natural science such as chemistry, physics or biology, in the first and second year of the high school and under certain conditions in the higher grades of the grammar school. "General science" is a new term, not as yet exactly defined, but intended in this instance to apply to natural and physical phenomena.

The movement looking toward the introduction of such a course dates back 10 or 15 years. A number of high schools of the state have been making experiments independently along this line, organizing materials and working out methods of instruction.

The board of education is now gathering information for the purpose of making deductions, selecting the best ideas and unifying and standardizing the work. While it is expected that much of the material used in the new course will be uniform in character it is the intention to utilize local materials whenever practicable and adapt the work to immediate conditions and needs.

It is hoped that the interest thus aroused will lead the pupils to take up the higher sciences in the third and fourth years of their high school work. Enrollment in such classes has not increased in proportion to the increase in population, Mr. Orr says.

It is planned that the material shall be organized in a series of units, known as projects, each complete in itself, but requiring no very exhaustive consideration of any particular topic. The topics are to be selected with a view of giving the largest variety as regards modes of study. One pupil, for instance, may be required to read something written on the subject, another to construct apparatus, a third to explain a machine, a fourth to select a magazine or newspaper article bearing on the topic. The pupils will work in groups and as a class. It will be incumbent upon each teacher to select for his pupils those projects that are most suited to the school.

This information when gathered will be embodied in bulletin form. Upon the distribution of this it is expected that the work now carried on will be brought into line with the work as presented in the bulletin and that schools having no such course will introduce it.

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION MAKES RULING

It was decreed by the Massachusetts ballot law commission today that the name of Simon Swig of ward 21 should go on the official ballot as Republican candidate for representative. This follows the withdrawal of objection by A. G. Ferguson. The commission is to certify this withdrawal to the secretary of state.

After hearing several witnesses in the case of Patrick Cove, John P. Cove and Edward Cahill of Uxbridge against the nomination of J. F. Hoolehan as Democratic candidate for senator from the fourth Worcester district, the commission reserved its decision. The objectors claimed that they had signed the candidate's nomination papers as the "Democratic" or "Citizens" candidate, that afterwards the word "citizens" was inserted on the papers so as to make Mr. Hoolehan appear as the "Democratic Citizens" candidate. It is sought to throw out papers alleged to have been thus altered.

George T. Hobbs, town clerk of Uxbridge, testified that when he received the papers the word "citizens" was not on them. Senator William A. L. Bazeley supported this testimony. J. J. Sherlock and other witnesses testified that when they signed the papers, before they were filed, the word "citizens" appeared on them.

MEXICO TEACHERS ENTER THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

Prof. Andreas Osuma, appointed by General Carranza, chief executive of the recognized de facto government of Mexico, as the director of public education in Mexico City, is in Boston arranging with the state board of education to place a number of Mexican teachers in the normal schools of Massachusetts. Twenty-five teachers already have been provided for, and several are to be enrolled at the Normal Art school. Professor Osuma has five teachers with him at this time.

General Carranza has had about 125 Mexican teachers in the United States in the last year. Some of them were sent to the California expositions. About 50 are in this country now and 30 of these are receiving instruction in the schools of Massachusetts.

Professor Osuma was for several years professor of Spanish in Vanderbilt University. He goes shortly to take up his duties in Mexico City.

DANISH STEAMER IN PORT

Two arrivals in port this morning were the Danish steamer Swend II, with a cargo of sugar, and the British steamer Kish, from Glasgow, bringing a small general freight. The Swen II brought 21,900 bags of sugar from Puerto Padre, Cuba, and cargo of the Kish was made up cotton, granite, iron, linen and other general merchandise.

MR. MELLEN IN COURT; OPENING SPEECH CONTINUES

Former President of New Haven Road Present to Testify at Directors' Trial

NEW YORK—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven, was in the United States court today ready to be one of the first witnesses in the trial of New Haven directors when Robert L. Batts, special assistant attorney-general, should have completed his opening speech.

Mr. Batts took up where he had left off, showing to the jury, with the aid of a series of maps, the alleged swallowing up by the New Haven of transportation facilities of New England steam, electric and water from 1892 to 1914.

"The intent of the defendants is not to be measured alone by results, but as well by the means used in bringing about these results," declared Mr. Batts.

At the end of the morning session Mr. Batts had completed a day and a half of almost continuous talking. It is expected he will finish up his opening address by tonight and the taking of testimony may begin tomorrow.

Mr. Batts was not limited to any special period during his address, but submission of evidence prior to Feb. 15, 1912, will be contested. One of the chief counsel for the defense said, "The defendants were indicted for acts committed between Feb. 15, 1912, and Feb. 15, 1915. We shall do our best to prevent admission of any evidence bearing a date prior to Feb. 15, 1912."

William Rockefeller, he accused of having, with other directors, secretly instituted a suit which forced one of these roads, the New York & New England, into a foreclosure.

J. P. Morgan & Company, he said, was used as means of concealing the ownership of stock of the Old Colony Steamboat Company at a time that the New Haven's attempt to acquire it was being inquired into by the Massachusetts authorities. The Morgan firm gave a note for the stock that bore no interest, he said, and kept it in their possession long enough for the president of the Old Colony Railroad, then a subsidiary of the New Haven, to say that the railroad did not own it.

NAVIGATION LINES OFF VINEYARD AND NANTUCKET URGED

Navigation officers who conferred with Col. John Millis, U. S. engineer in charge of the district including waters south and east of Cape Cod, at the Chamber of Commerce today, unanimously favored establishment by the government of anchorage grounds and navigation lines through the crowded and constantly shoaling waters of Nantucket and Vineyard sounds.

This conference was the second held with Colonel Millis at the instigation of the government. Those present today also favored the stationing of a patrol ship of the coast guard service in that vicinity to maintain these lines. It was shown at the conference that 25,000,000 tons of shipping pass through these waters annually.

Among those speaking at the conference were Capt. E. R. Geer, superintendent of the New England Steam Navigation Company, Capt. J. G. Crowley of

NOTE TO BERLIN ON FRYE CASE IS MADE PUBLIC

United States Insists, Pending Arbitration, That Americans in Attacked Vessels Be Given Safer Places Than Small Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The latest reply of the United States to Germany in the case of the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, reveals that the United States does not regard "an opportunity to escape in life boats" as sufficient safety for the passengers and crew of any American vessel destroyed when carrying contraband. The text of the note follows:

The secretary of state to Ambassador Gerard.

State department, Washington, Oct. 12, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German minister of foreign affairs:

"In reply to your excellency's note of Sept. 19, on the subject of the claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye, I am instructed by the government of the United States to say that it notes with satisfaction the willingness of the imperial German government to settle the questions at issue in this case by referring to a joint commission of experts the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the owners and captain on account of the destruction of the vessel, and by referring to arbitration the question of the interpretation of treaty rights.

"The government of the United States further notes that in agreeing to this arrangement the imperial German government expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty as contended by the government of the United States and that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion between the two governments concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights.

"The government of the United States understands that this arrangement will be also without prejudice to its own contention in accordance with the statement of its position in its note of Aug. 10 last to your excellency on this subject, and the government of the United States agrees to this arrangement on that understanding.

"Your excellency states that the imperial German government believes that the nomination of an umpire should be dispensed with because it has been the experience of the imperial German government that the experts named in such cases have always reached an agreement without difficulty and that should they disagree on some point it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

"The government of the United States entirely concurs in the view that it is not necessary to nominate an umpire in advance. It is not to be assumed that the experts will be unable to agree or that if they are the point in dispute cannot be settled by diplomatic negotiation, but the government of the United States believes that in agreeing to this arrangement it should be understood in advance that in case the amount of indemnity is not settled by the joint committee of experts or by diplomatic negotiation the question will then be referred to an umpire, if that is desired by the government of the United States.

"Assuming that this understanding is acceptable to the German government, it will only remain for the government of the United States to nominate its expert to act with the expert already nominated by the German government on the joint committee. It seems desirable to the government of the United States that this joint committee of experts should meet without delay as soon as the American member is named and that its meetings should be held in the United States, because, as pointed out in my note to you of April 30 last, any evidence which the German government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined here than elsewhere.

"With reference to the argument to submit to arbitration the question of treaty interpretation the government of the United States notes that in answer to its inquiry whether, pending the arbitration proceedings, the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, the reply of the German government is that it "has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port" and that "on the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

"Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force and on the understanding that the requirement in Article 50 of the Declaration that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety" is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German government in relation

to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation.

"The government of the United States concurs in the desire of the imperial German government that the negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise referring this question of treaty interpretation to arbitration under the provisions of article 52 of the Hague arbitration convention should be conducted between the German foreign office and the American embassy in Berlin and the government of the United States will be glad to receive the draft compromise which you inform me the foreign office is prepared to submit to the American ambassador in Berlin.

"Anticipating that it may be convenient for the imperial German government to know in advance of these negotiations the preference of the government of the United States as to the form of arbitration to be arranged for in the compromise, my government desires me to say that it would prefer, if agreeable to the imperial German government, that the arbitration should be by summary procedure based upon the provisions of articles 86 to 90 inclusive of the Hague arbitration, rather than the longer form of arbitration before the permanent court at The Hague."

Arrange for simultaneous publication of this note at the earliest date which will give you time to notify the department.

LANSING.

ELECTRIC EXPRESS CITY TERMINAL BEING ENLARGED

Facilities of Boston Depot of Boston & Worcester and Bay State to Be Multiplied

Terminal facilities for Boston's electric express service are being expanded, the work of laying foundations for two new freight sheds having just been started at Copp's hill wharf, in the North End. When these are completed and ready for operation in December, the enlarged terminal will have a capacity for several times the volume of business it is able to accommodate today. The plans also include remodeling and enlarging the sheds now in use. The terminal is used jointly by the Bay State and the Boston & Worcester street railways.

Construction of the new sheds will be of steel and concrete, with separate sections for each of the railways. The sheds will be about 131 feet long by 40 wide, erected on an acre lot adjoining the present terminal at Copp's hill.

Between the two sheds will be a space of 65 feet to be used by teams which enter the terminal to deliver or to cart away express packages. Eighty teams are to be accommodated at the enlarged terminal, while the present platforms provide space but for 15. The new terminal is to handle some 24 cars while at present but six are accommodated.

Cars may enter the new terminal from Commercial street on any one of three tracks. Each of these tracks is to branch into two tracks, thus making six tracks available in the yard for storage of cars.

Electric express service was inaugurated in Boston in the fall of 1911. For some years previous to that time the service had been in operation in the state between Brockton and points south, as well as in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Ultimately it is expected the service will be extended practically through the entire state of Massachusetts.

One of the benefits resulting from the electric express has been the convenience it offers to farmers in shipping their produce to the big city markets with more dispatch than formerly and at reasonable cost. The electric service also is said to be of advantage to numerous manufacturers, making it possible to locate factories where land is inexpensive, yet still having modern shipping facilities.

HARVARD JUNIORS AND SOPHOMORES ELECT OFFICERS

Morrill Wiggin '18 and Charles A. Coolidge '17 have been respectively chosen presidents of their classes at Harvard student elections Monday. Both are members of the football team. R. Norris Williams, 24, intercollegiate tennis champion, and former national champion, has been elected by members of the senior class to the senior council, together with H. L. F. Kroger of Fairfield, Me.

Other elections resulted as follows: Junior class—Vice-president, John I. Wyldie of Boston, of the hockey team; secretary-treasurer, Robert Baldwin of West Newton; members of the student council, Richard Harte of Philadelphia, end on the football eleven and member of the tennis team; Eric A. Douglas of Buffalo, Norman E. Burbridge of Spokane, and Westmore Wilcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., the crack quarter-miler of the college.

Sophomore class—Vice-president, W. O. Morgan of Highland Park; secretary, Albert E. MacDougall of Flushing, N. Y.; member of the student council, Walker B. Beale of Augusta, Me.

INSPECTOR PINKERTON RETIRES
Inspector George F. Pinkerton, a member of the Boston police department for 37 years, was automatically retired yesterday. His retirement papers probably will be sent to Mayor Curley by Commissioner O'Meara this week. Inspector Pinkerton, with Inspector Barry, installed the Bertillon system in Boston.

PUBLIC LANDS SALE MAY HELP PORTO RICANS

Law Enacted to Give Laborers Chance to Dwell and Farm in Rural Sections—Density of Population Is Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—In the sale of public lands in rural sections to laborers for dwelling and farming purposes, provided for by an act at the last session of the Insular Legislature, is found some hope of providing better opportunities for the extremely dense population. Under the same act public lands in or near towns are to be sold for dwelling purposes only.

This step was taken after several years of study of the problem of making proper arrangements for the 700,000 to 800,000 people, representing from 137,250 to 156,860 families, who belong to the landless class, these figures being given in the last report of the bureau of labor of the island.

The total population of the island is now about 1,250,000 and probably 1,000,000 of these people live in rural territory. The problem faced is seen, therefore, to be one not of the renting classes residing in the towns and cities alone, but of all the people, especially those living in the rural sections.

Porto Rico's land problem was one of the first to be discussed after the American occupation of the island, and was fully as serious a problem then as it is today. It was anticipated that Porto Rico would soon be facing conditions similar to those that prevailed in Ireland a few generations ago, and there are many features of similarity, according to all accounts. As a result only a few days after the passage of the organic act under which the island is governed, the United States Congress enacted a joint resolution providing:

"... No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate or be permitted to hold or own real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created, and every corporation hereafter authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 500 acres of land; and this provision shall be held to prevent any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture from being in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture."

It has never been decided judicially just how far the prohibitions contained in this law extend. The labor leaders claim that it is being violated. It represents the only legislative attempt to solve the land problem.

There are many who believe that this restriction is a detriment to the development of the island's chief industry, the manufacture of sugar. A sugar factory represents an investment of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. In order to obtain a reasonable profit on such an investment the factory must be able to depend on receiving all of the cane from several thousand acres. It is a business that lends itself to corporate control. It is practically certain that these sugar lands would not produce as much of value or return as much to labor under divided control as they do under the highly specialized cultivation to which they now are subjected. The laborers of Porto Rico need land, but they also need work. The writer does not pass upon the wisdom of the restrictions in the federal act quoted; but it is certain that they have not solved the land problem of the island.

There are two classes of land that, it is held, can and should be placed within the reach of deserving laborers who now belong to the landless class. The first is the unused land which is owned largely by non-residents, and the second is the land owned by the government that is not needed for government purposes.

Most of the land of the first class is located in the interior. Much of it is mountainous and not well adapted to intensive agriculture. Some of it is used for pasture, but a large part of it is idle. This land could be utilized. The present owners live in the cities or abroad and, either through lack of interest or for lack of money, do not develop it. Worthy laborers might be given an opportunity to purchase this land in small parcels and on the installment plan. But this is private property and many of the owners are residents or citizens of Spain.

There are also between 120,000 and 130,000 acres of government land of which, probably, 70,000 acres are suitable for farming and dwelling purposes. This is merely a drop in the bucket as compared with the need, but by careful division it would provide sites for thousands of urban laborers to build their homes upon and small farms for hundreds of rural dwellers. It is regarded as essential that this small acreage should be utilized to the best advantage and that the opportunities should be given those who are able as well as desirous of improving them.

Under the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, previously referred to, lots sold for dwelling purposes only are not to exceed 500 square meters in area and lots for dwelling and farming purposes are not to exceed two hectares. To make application for such lots, persons must be citizens of Porto Rico or of the United States, over 21 and not over 50 years of age, married or responsible for the proper support of a family, able-bodied, of good moral character, bona fide laborers with annual incomes not exceeding \$500, and without other property the value of which exceeds \$500. Express provisions require purchasers to make certain improvements, to live personally upon the lots assigned to them and to pay a

nominal price to the government in annual installments. Lands thus obtained can never be mortgaged or encumbered and can only be sold or inherited under the provisions of the act, which are favorable to the original purchasers, but effectually prevent large landowners from acquiring possession. The administration of the law is under the commissioner of the interior and a home-stead commission with ample powers and facilities to accomplish the purposes designated.

It is thought doubtful whether, in the absence of the introduction of new manufacturing industries, the resources of Porto Rico are sufficient to provide proper opportunities to its population. A large emigration to San Domingo doubtless would help greatly toward reaching a satisfactory solution of the problem.

The only figures available to judge of the result of the American occupation upon the land problem are those given in the federal census. According to the military census of 1909, there were then 39,021 farms on the island, of which 34,247 contained less than 20 acres, 2929 contained from 20 to 49 acres, 994 contained from 50 to 99 acres, and 851 contained 100 acres or more. In 1910 there were 58,371 farms, of which 42,004 contained less than 20 acres, 8872 contained from 20 to 49 acres, 3728 contained from 50 to 99 acres and 3767 contained 100 acres or more. The number of farms containing more than 100 acres were not separately itemized in the 1909 census, but in 1910 there were 3228 containing from 100 to 499 acres, 332 containing from 500 to 999 acres and 207 containing 1000 acres or more.

Changes since 1910 are not known, but they have not been marked ones. The total population in 1899 was 953,243, and in 1910 it was 1,118,021. The total number of farms, large and small, has increased, and the total acreage under cultivation has grown. But the number of very large farms and the population also have increased. In spite of the increased production of sugar since the American occupation and the centering of the milling of the sugar cane in a few large factories, the land problem seems to have remained much the same.

TARIFF INCREASE IS ISSUE IN ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The League of Commercial Defense is combating a proposed increased tariff on foreign boots and shoes, which is being urged by the manufacturers, and has demanded that the minister of hacienda grant simultaneous hearings to both sides. La Nacion summarizes the arguments of the league as follows: Imported shoes are as a rule totally different from those manufactured in the country, so that their importation does not endanger local industry; the manufacture of shoes similar to the imported is impracticable owing to the absence of materials in the country. The manufacturers claim that 50 per cent of all the shoes used are imported and that many of them could be made in Argentina if the tariff were high enough to permit competition. They assert that materials for the manufacture of any kind of shoes are purchasable in the United States and Europe, and that it would be in the interests of the country to import the materials and manufacture the shoes.

PARAGUAY COMMITTEES MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—A meeting of the budget committees of the Senate and the House of Deputies, with Vice-President Bobadilla has been held in the offices of the President of the republic. The secretary of the treasury said the most urgent problem the government had to solve was to remedy the difficult position of the treasury and especially to facilitate the payment of debts contracted in foreign money. He read the text of the financial bill, which is to be presented within the next week, and said that the bill had no other object than to meet the difficulties of the moment to the best advantage of all the interests concerned.

LIKE ARGENTINA-CHILE PROTOCOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—The senate committee on constitutional affairs has favorably reported the protocol signed with Chile, under which the question of jurisdiction over the islands of Beagle channel is to be submitted to the King of England for arbitration.

PRESIDENT GOES TO VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson went to Princeton, N. J., this morning to cast his vote for the suffrage amendment to the New Jersey constitution. He was accompanied by Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary Grayson, U. S. N. The party will return to Washington tonight.

ROTARY CLUB HOLDS DINNER

The first monthly dinner of the Rotary Club was held last night at the Hotel Lenox. Governor Walsh was a guest. He discussed briefly the commercial ideals of the club. Edward C. Miller, the president of the organization, presided at the dinner.

PROTEST MEETING TO BE HELD

A public meeting of the municipal governments of Malden, Melrose, Everett, Revere and Saugus will be held Friday evening in the Malden city hall to discuss the proposed fare increase on lines of the Bay State Street Railway in these places. Mayor William M. Blakeley of Malden will preside.

DR. FLORES JIJON LONG IN SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY

Ecuador Former President One of Few Men Elected to High Office While He Was Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. Antonio Flores Jijon, former President of Ecuador, whose long career in the service of his country recently has been the subject of much comment in the press of Ecuador and elsewhere, was one of the few men who had been elected to the presidency of a country while abroad. Sarmiento, the "schoolmaster President" of Argentina, was one. He was minister to the United States when his election was proclaimed. But Flores' case had still another peculiarity. He declined the office. He was finally induced to accept, but required much persuasion.

Dr. Flores was minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Holy See in 1888, when he received notice of his election. His first refusal was apparently final, but his friends were not discouraged. Their pertinacity bore fruit when he returned, in August of that year, and received the office.

The current bulletin of the Pan-American Union comments on his administration in this language: "His administration was marked by a wise and conciliating policy which served to harmonize differing factions, and the country enjoyed an era of peace and prosperity during which there was a great development in public works, general education and in the industrial and commercial life of the nation."

But Flores' place in the history of Ecuador and of South America does not rest entirely on his achievements as President. He was President only one term, about four years, turning the office over to a popularly elected successor at the end of that time, according to the constitutional provision. But he was in the active service of his country almost continuously for 35 years. After 1888 his name is prominently connected with nearly all the treaties between Spain and the South American republics, as well as with most of the important matters pertaining to the foreign relations of his own country.

Flores was a son of Gen. Juan José Flores, the first constitutional President of Ecuador. He went to school in France and received his bachelor's degree at the University of Quito. Because of unsettled conditions at home he moved to Lima to practice law. It was while he was there that his journalistic writings began to attract widespread attention. He wrote, in clear and elegant style, mainly on serious subjects, such as international politics and law, diplomacy and history. His books include an "Ancient History," "Naturalization in the United States," "The Grand Marshal of Ayacucho," "Spanish Letters in the United States" and a "Monograph on International Law of War," one of his first publications having been an "Analysis of the Peruvian Constitution."

In 1880 he was made minister plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the governments of the United States, England and France. When he returned home, he became secretary of the treasury, and not long afterwards was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Bogota, Colombia.

Under the presidential administration which followed his own, he was again made minister plenipotentiary to the governments of the United States, England and France. He held the post until 1895, when he retired from public service. The next 20 years he devoted to travel and study, living in various cities of Europe.

"Few men," says the writer in the Pan-American bulletin, "have had greater influence in shaping the destinies of a nation than had Dr. Flores, and fewer still have exercised that influence as wisely and as well."

SCHOOL OF DESIGN AID ANNOUNCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state board of education has awarded 376 scholarships to the Rhode Island school of design, which is a big increase over the number awarded a year ago. This increase is due to the new appointments made this fall. In the day classes 55 new scholarships were awarded and 132 were awarded in the evening classes. Last year there were no new appointments as the state had no funds for the purpose.

The number of renewals to date is not as large as a year ago. This year there are 60 renewals in the day classes and 120 in the evening classes, a total of 180, as compared with 223 a year ago. The total day students this year is 115 and evening students 261.

DOUBLE SLIP FOR FORE RIVER

The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation announces that plans have been completed for the immediate construction of a double slip to make possible the building of the battle cruiser the construction of which the next Congress is expected to authorize. These slips are to be 800 feet long and 138 feet wide so that they will hold a battle cruiser or two merchant ships of 80-foot beam. Contracts to the value of \$300,000 are held by the corporation at present, and there are nearly 5000 names on the payroll.

TAGGART CASE DISMISSED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The case against Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman, charged with conspiring to corrupt the 1914 elections of Marion county, was dismissed today on motion of the state prosecutor, who admitted that conclusive evidence was lacking.

BIG INCREASE IN SCHOOL PUPILS IS REPORTED

School Committee Adopts Syllabus for Elementary Grade Prepared by Teachers

The syllabus for grade 1 in the day elementary schools of Boston, prepared by committees of Boston teachers was authorized by the Boston school committee at a regular meeting last evening and ordered printed.

It was reported by the superintendent that the total number of pupils belonging in the Boston public day schools, exclusive of the continuation schools on Sept. 30, 1915, was 112,282, which is 2441 greater than the number on the corresponding date last year. The increases in registration are distributed as follows: Normal school 106, day high and Latin schools 1521, day elementary grades 151, kindergartens 541, special schools 122.

The registration of the Girls' High school and the High School of Practical Arts varies little from last year. There is a decrease in the registration of the Mechanic Arts High school in consequence of the rearrangement of the course of study for that school, which necessitates a reduction this year in the size of the second year classes. Each of the remaining day high and Latin schools shows a considerable increase in membership.

The elementary schools of seven sections of the city have increased and those of five sections have decreased.

In response to a demand from South Boston evening commercial high school pupils for instruction in economics, classes in this subject were authorized. This is a new subject for evening commercial high schools, and the demand is regarded as indicating that the pupils are seeking a broader training. Similar classes presumably will be added in other evening commercial high schools.

The courses of instruction in French and German for intermediate day school classes were approved.

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

LEWISTON, Me.—In speaking at Auburn, State Superintendent Payson Smith made the following reference to compulsory military drill in the schools:

"A plea is just now being made before private and public school authorities for compulsory military drill in all secondary and collegiate institutions. I hope these authorities will proceed with utmost deliberation before acting favorably on these petitions. To compulsory military drill on any such basis there are most serious objections.

"One of the most fundamental of these objections to compulsory military drill with an aim of a reserve for the national defense is that it constitutes essentially a preliminary conscription of one class of citizens to the exclusion of all other classes. If our government should find that the people indorse and approve a military preparation of all citizens and that this training should be given to all males within certain ages, then the same requirement would rest upon all whether in school, shop, mill, office, or factory. In the absence of such a general requirement I maintain that it is not only unfair to require such training of those attending school but that, to do so, is positively dangerous to the highest ideals of civic responsibility. Could anything be more disastrous, for example, than that there be within our great body of citizens two classes, one including those who had attended our higher schools with military training and another those who, leaving school earlier, grew up in our industries without such training? A procedure of that sort must not only tend to destroy a sense of responsibility in a part of our citizenship, but must tend to a military class associated with higher education and must inevitably breed dissension and antagonism. It would be difficult to conceive anything better calculated to destroy American democracy or to provoke internal dissension than a military preparation organized along such lines. If we must have a citizen soldiery, let the burden of it be borne by all alike and not by any selected class.

"May we not well await the further announcement of the plans of the government for adequate preparedness for defense, but not for war, and its approval by the verdict of the people through their representatives, before we attempt to inaugurate any system of compulsory military drill for one selected class of our future citizenship?"

QUINCY AGAINST HIGHER FARES

QUINCY, Mass.—At the meeting of the city council last night a resolution was passed opposing the proposed advance in fares of the Bay State street railway and instructing Mayor Campbell to have the city represented at the hearing before the public service commission. The resolution of protest, passed after debate, was opposed by President Whiton and Councilmen Thomas Griffin and Robert Craig on the grounds that no information had been obtained which might tend to show the proposed increase was not justified.

SOCIAL WORKERS MEET

About 30 social workers of the city were called together yesterday afternoon at the Women's City Club by Miss Josephine A. Bruntton to form a council which will be organized to work along city planning lines for the betterment of Boston. The council will number 50 persons, and will try to raise \$3000 for a city planning exhibition to be held in the new wing of the State House Nov. 12.

THIRD U. S. SUIT BEGUN AGAINST O SHOE COMPANY

Injunction Issued Against Trade Practices on Petition Filed in St. Louis Federal District Under Clayton Anti-Trust Act

ST. LOUIS—The first important government suit under the Clayton anti-trust act comes to notice today in the action begun by Attorney-General Gregory against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The petition filed in the federal district court Monday charged the shoe company with unlawful practices that substantially lessen competition and tend to monopoly.

U. S. District Judge Dyer granted a temporary injunction against the enforcement of contract clauses complained of and set Oct. 27 as the date for a hearing. Permanent injunctions are sought.

The suit is distinct from that against the same concern under the Sherman anti-trust act, begun several years ago, in which its dissolution as an unlawful combination and monopoly in restraint of trade was sought, and which now is before the U. S. supreme court.

The present action does not seek dissolution, but asks the court to enjoin the company perpetually from further engaging in alleged unlawful practices. There also is the usual prayer for such other "general and further relief" as the court may see fit to give.

One of the unusual features is the request for a temporary order restraining the United Shoe Company from resorting to the practices complained of until determination of the suit.

The suit begun against the United Shoe Machinery Company is the third action against that concern by the trust prosecuting end of the department of justice in the last few years. Suit to dissolve the concern under the Sherman law is now pending in the supreme court, and suit under the criminal provisions of the same statute still is pending against some of the officers and directors.

The new suit was brought because the Shoe Machinery officials refused to allow the government to file a supplemental complaint in the Sherman lawsuit covering the same ground with the federal court in Boston, which tried the latter suit.

The government's petition charges: That the United Shoe Machinery Company is a monopoly controlling 98 1/2 per cent of the trade in shoe machinery in the United States, its principal business being the making and leasing of these machines.

That in certain instances it has fixed and is fixing the prices of such machinery on the condition and with the agreement that the lessee or purchaser shall not use the machinery, supplies or other commodities of its competitors.

That it grants rebates on prices fixed in some instances in consideration of the use by a lessee of other of its machines; that other leases contain clauses whose effect is to establish prices 10 per cent less to those who agree not to use the machinery supplied by competitors than to those who do not so bind themselves.

The petition alleges further that some machines are leased under what is called an "unrestricted" form of lease which allows lessees in certain cases to use other machines obtained from competitors on payment of "initial premiums." These premiums are in addition to the usual royalties or charges.

"The amounts of these initial premiums," says the petition, "are so large as practically to prohibit the choice of the unrestricted form. Upon the machinery in a factory having an output of from 25,000 to 30,000 pairs of shoes, daily the premiums would amount to about \$250,000. This sum represents a discount or rebate which the defendants grant the manufacturer if he is willing to take his machinery from them upon the illegal condition or understanding that he will not use machinery supplied by competitors of the defendants."

The growth of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which makes machines used principally in preparing and attaching the soles to the uppers of shoes, is declared to be the result of 16 years of consolidations, bringing together 56 concerns at one time in this business.

Suit was brought particularly against the United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine, but the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and the United Shoe Machine Company of New Jersey are made defendants, as are also the following individuals:

Sidney W. Winslow, Louis A. Coolidge, Harold G. Donham, Edward N. Chase, Edward P. Hurd, Elmer P. Howe, William Barbour, George W. Brown, George E. Keith, John H. Hanan, Henry P. Endicott, Edmund LeB. Gardner, Joseph C. Kilham, Rudolph Matz, Charles C. Rice, John H. Connor, Alfred R. Turner, Wallace F. Robinson, Samuel Weil and William Woodward.

ADVERTISING THE TOPIC

"Planning an Advertising Campaign" was the subject of the lecture in the advertising class at the B. Y. M. C. Union, 48 Boylston street, last evening by Raymond E. Huntington, advertising manager of the Alden Spear's Sons Company. The talk was illustrated by four charts, which pictured in detail the steps in planning and the links in the execution of an advertising campaign. The lecture next Monday evening will be given by James J. McPhillips, advertising manager, Lord & Nagle Company, who will talk on the various methods of advertising.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The city of Boston is buying more land on Phipps place for the extension of Pormort public school, which has always been hemmed in, Phipps place being the only outlet for attendants, and the school building being too small to meet the requirements of the fast growing neighborhood. No. 1 Phipps place, corner of Charter street, was conveyed by Camilla Marotto and consists of a four-story and basement brick house on 968 square feet of land, all valued at \$6400, of which \$2400 is on the lot.

No. 3 Phipps place, conveyed by Filomena Puopolo, consists of a 4 1/2 story brick house and 949 square feet of land; all assessed for \$6400, with \$2400 on the lot.

No. 5 Phipps place was conveyed by Maria Bevilacqua, consisting of a 4 1/2 story brick house and 949 square feet of land; all assessed for \$6400, with \$2400 on the lot.

BACK BAY AND BROOKLINE

The four-story brick dwelling and 2688 square feet of land at 173 Marlboro street, Back Bay, has been sold by Malcolm Donald and others, trustees, to Col. C. F. Morse, who is to occupy. Of a total taxed value of \$38,000, the land carries \$14,800.

Leslie O. Wead has bought the estate at 4 Arlington street, Back Bay, consisting of a six-story brick residence and 1900 feet of land, all assessed in the name of Harriet A. Porter on a valuation of \$32,000, of which \$17,100 is the rating on the land. Deed came through the office of J. Murray Howe.

Kate H. Wead conveys to Mr. Howe the frame house and 10,000 square feet of land situated 220 Aspinwall avenue, Brookline, valued at \$13,000.

LARGE SALE IN CAMBRIDGE

The old Tower homestead property at No. 1 Waterhouse street, Cambridge, has been sold by Edmund H. Talbot and James M. Newell, administrators for the estate of Charles Donnison Tower, to Albert H. Blevins, Reginald M. Hull and Robert Wolcott, trustees.

The property is to be improved by the Arsenal Square Trust, with several high class apartment houses. The estate consists of a mansion house, and 22,207 square feet of land fronting on Waterhouse and Garden streets and Concord avenue. The total assessment is \$35,400 of which \$30,700 applies on the land. Benjamin C. Tower, Monks building, Boston, was the broker.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The new frame house and 6100 square feet of land at 93 Carver road, Newton Highlands, has been sold by H. L. Tange to George R. Loud. Alvord Brothers were the brokers.

The same brokers sold a 17,040-foot lot on Nobscot road, Newton Center, for the estate of John Ward, to Dr. Martin B. Dill, who expects to erect a house for his own occupancy.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Deeds have been passed from the C. D. E. Realty Co. Inc., in the sale of three three-story brick dwellings numbered 44 to 48 Palmer street, corner of Winslow street, Roxbury, to Emery-Wilkin Company, and assessed for \$15,700, of which the 3649 square feet of land carries \$700.

The same realty company has sold to Emery-Wilkin Company a frame dwelling at 33 Dakota road, near Dakota street, with 3188 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4500, of which the land carries \$600.

Eugenie White sold a lot of land on Marlowe street near Vinson street, containing 4167 square feet, assessed on \$800. Ellen M. Hanlon takes title.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order here given:

Bowdoin av. 96, ward 20; Modern Bldg. Co. S. S. Levy; brick dwelling.
Boswell st. 10, ward 20; Modern Bldg. Co. S. S. Levy; brick dwelling.
West Brookline st. 136-140, ward 12; R. Ehrenfeld; Jackson & Solomonson; brick stores.
Columbia rd. 220 to 230, ward 20; H. G. Nichols, Jackson & Solomonson; brick stores.
Walker st. 38, ward 23; Carl C. F. McCormick, R. C. Vaughan; frame dwellings.
Redlands rd. 134, ward 23; N. J. Murphy, Harold L. Dunn; frame dwelling.
Corona st. 49, ward 20; Peter G. Henderson; frame dwellings.
Washington st. 301, ward 20; Magnet Theatre Co.; alter theater.
Lewis st. 15 to 23, ward 2; National Dock & S. W. Co.; alter shops.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Henry Green, trustee, to Back Bay Real Estate tr.; q. \$1.
Marle Bevilacqua to City of Boston, Phipps pl.; q. \$1.
Filomena Puopolo to City of Boston, Phipps pl.; q. \$1.
Joseph M. Cohen to George Cohen, Lindall pl.; 2 p.; q. \$1.
George Cohen to Boston El. Ry. Co., Phipps pl.; q. \$1.
Wm. A. Donald est. to Charles F. Morse, Marlborough st.; d.; \$1.
Cecile D. Winston to Charles F. Winston, Marlborough st.; q. \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Amos F. Hamberger et al. to Leo S. Hamberger, L st.; q. \$1.
Charles M. Hamberger et al. to Nora A. McCabe, L st.; q. \$1.
Thomas Scanlon to Patrick J. Scanlon et al., West Second st.; q. \$1.
John Gudonis to Antonia Welwels et al., Athens st.; w.; \$1.
Annie M. Able to John P. Shanley, Douglas st.; q. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Mary S. Harris to Bridget F. Kreman, Lexington st.; w.; \$1.
Julia J. Donovan to Antonio Fanci, Webster st.; w.; \$1.
Charles L. Winston to James F. Winston, Bennington st.; q. \$1.
ROXBURY
C. D. E. Realty Co. Inc., to Emery-Wil-

kins Co., Winslow and Palmer sts., Palmer st., Palmer st.; w.; \$1.
Susan L. Maguire to Henry P. Nawn, Washington and Townsend sts.; q. \$1.
Robert E. Maguire est. to Henry P. Nawn, Washington and Townsend sts.; d.; \$1.
DORCHESTER
James T. McGrath to Emma S. Lovejoy, Christopher st.; q. \$1.
C. D. E. Realty Co. Inc., to Emery-Wilkin Co., Harvard st.; w.; \$1.
Same to same, Dakota rd.; w.; \$1.
Tms of Boston College to City of Boston, Willow ct. extension; rel.; \$1.
Winifred M. Mullin to City of Boston, Freeport and Southwick sts.; d.; \$200.
Arthur W. Krey to Elizabeth Ramsdell, Virginia and Bird sts.; w.; \$1.
Elizabeth Ramsdell to Arthur W. Krey, Virginia and Bird sts.; w.; \$1.
Eugenie White to Ellen M. Hanlon, Marlborough st.; d.; \$1.
Moody Land Trust to Patrick T. Haggerty; d.; \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Paul Holston to Frederick W. Adams et al., Brahm st.; w.; \$1.
Annie Jacobs to Annie L. Brown, Congreve st.; w.; \$1.
Primo et al. to Emery-Wilkin Co., to Frank L. Brier, Amory st., 2 lots; d.; \$1600.
Kasaka Hesselchwerdt et al. to City of Boston, Greenwood av.; d.; \$1.
Clifford Devens to Helen M. Higgins, Knoll st.; q. \$1.
Ruth O. Anderson to Cecelia A. Barrows, Aldworth st.; q. \$1.
Cecelia A. Barrows, tr. to Ruth O. Anderson, Aldworth st.; d.; \$1.
C. D. E. Realty Co. Inc., to Emery-Wilkin Co., Cambridge st. and Clinton pl.; w.; \$1.
HYDE PARK
Little T. Baldwin to Sophia E. Antonia, Caton st.; q. \$1.
CHELSEA
Elizabeth Koerner to A. Max Chelmsford, Carmel st.; q. \$1.
Same to Hannah Weissman, Carmel st.; q. \$1.
Ayer Schwartz et al. to Jennie Brown, Shattuck st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Shattuck st.; q. \$1.
REVERE
Charles S. Stanton to Aminta M. Nieri, Pomona st.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Pomona st.; q. \$1.
Same to Vincenzo Parento, Rose st.; q. \$1.

GRAIN SHIPPING ON INCREASE AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me.—Every record for the amount of grain shipped from this port during the months of October and November will be broken during the coming six weeks, according to announcement by Grand Trunk railway officials. There are 12 big steamships already under charter to load grain at the Grand Trunk docks here and one ship sailed last week. The total shipment of grain for October and November will probably exceed three million bushels as the ships already chartered will take out a total of 2,982,000 bushels.

Many of the ships are now heading towards Portland from ports in various parts of the world. Four ships are due to arrive in port tomorrow, while three ships are due in the harbor Nov. 5.

The ships vary in size, the smallest ship having a capacity of 112,000 bushels of grain, while the largest ship, the Ousefield, has a capacity of 350,000 bushels.

The 12 ships coming here and their capacity follows: Ovid 250,000 bushels, Hartford 310,000 bushels, Truvar 112,000 bushels, Salamanca 184,000 bushels, Bland Hall 280,000 bushels, Eiland 240,000 bushels, Aries 176,000 bushels, Oswald 224,000 bushels, Treilick 234,000 bushels, Quarryden 168,000 bushels, Oakfield 350,000 bushels and Rollesby 200,000 bushels.

All the ships in this fleet are the so-called "tramp" steamers, and are not connected with any of the regular transatlantic steamship lines such as the Allan line, the White Star-Dominion line, the Thomson line or the Cunard line, and will be loaded at the Grand Trunk terminal here before the regular steamship season opens.

LORD CURZON ON NATIONAL SERVICE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Curzon writes to the Daily Chronicle protesting against the manner in which he is singled out by name in a leading article as he had been in many other papers, as "prepared to ultimatum" his colleagues and to commit every sort of personal or selfish offense against the spirit of unity without which, he declared, they could not emerge successfully from the struggle for their national existence.

When I joined the government, Lord Curzon added, I had for years been a convinced supporter of universal national service. I am so still, and a thousand times more, because I believe that without it we cannot and shall not win this war. The only difference in my position is that whereas I once stood without much backing, I now find myself one of a company which is daily growing in numbers and importance, convinced not by the beauty of a priori reasoning, but by the unanswerable logic of military facts. But I have scrupulously refrained from saying one word on the subject, either in speech, or letter, or interview, or for publication, in any form, content to act in that spirit of loyalty to the prime minister and my colleagues without which cabinet government is an impossibility, and to rely upon the discussion which is about to take place for producing agreement.

May I appeal to you and to the press in general, Lord Curzon concludes, to discourage the attempt that is being so freely made in certain quarters to manufacture discord where it does not exist, and particularly against the pernicious method of controversy involved in picking out individuals, and attributing to them actions, thoughts, or intentions of which they are in all probability wholly innocent, or in imagining plots and conspiracies for which there is no vestige of foundation. There are several ways of losing the war, but one of the surest will be to muddy our own wells.

SHIPPING NEWS

Towboats hauled the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn ferryboat Newtown back and forth between Boston and East Boston several times about 8 a. m. today owing to disabled machinery on the ferry. Later the Brewster was substituted. During this time the schedule of trains on the line was interrupted, and many commuters were delayed in reaching work.

Prices on steak cod were higher at the fish pier today, a scarcity of the product continuing. Receipts of large cod aggregated only 13,150 pounds from a fleet of 18 arrivals. Market cod was also scarce, only 27,900 pounds of that variety being on hand. Arrivals: Str Foam 96,200 pounds, str Surf 60,300, str Spray 70,100, schrs Bay State 42,500, Mary P. Goulart 30,500, Russell 19,900, Hattie Heckman 14,000, Elva L. Spurling 14,800, Ralph Brown 14,800, Edith Silveira 12,500, Washakie 9900, Angeline C. Nunan 20,100, Adeline 6600, Sadie M. Nunan 12,200, Natalie Hammond 32,700, Rebecca 12,800, Henrietta 20,000 and Ralph Russell 11,300. The Rebecca also had 1500 cusk, 8 M Nunan 7000 and Surf 5000 butterfish. Wholesale prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.50, steak cod \$13.50, market cod \$5, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$3.

Two trips of mackerel were at T wharf and one at South Boston today, dealers asking 24 cents each for large, 14 for medium and 8 1/2 per pound for small. The F. S. Willard with 8500 mixed size mackerel was at South Boston and the Ethel Marian with 2500 and Etta 800 at T wharf.

Gill netters have resumed operations out of Gloucester for the winter, and the first receipts from this type of vessel were reported today at that port. Receipts totaled 2500 mixed fish from gill netters today. Other arrivals: James W. Parker 35,000 pounds fresh, 30,000 salt fish; Imperator 40,000 fresh fish, 2500 halibut; Flora L. Oliver 40,000 fresh fish, Fannie Hayden with cured fish from Maine; Saladin 55 barrels salt mackerel; Harvard 90 barrels and Corsair 200 barrels.

Submarine H-20, recently constructed at the Fore River shipyards, was put into drydock at Simpones, East Boston, yesterday, to be cleaned and painted. This unusual sight attracted a number of people to the yards in the course of the day. The craft will be towed back to Quincy sometime today, it is expected.

J. J. Burke of the marine department of the New England Coal & Coke Company has resigned his position to become Boston representative of C. W. Chadwick & Co., a New York ship brokerage concern, it was learned today.

Towing the barge Newburgh, the steel tugboat Mexpet, arrived here today from New York on its first visit to Boston. The vessel is an oil burner, said to be the only one of that type using oil on the coast. The vessel was built at the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company's yard, Port Richmond, from designs of Eads Johnson. The Mexican Petroleum Company of New York owns the craft, which measures 116 feet long, 28.8 feet beam and 14.6 feet draft. A total of 112 tons of oil can be carried in a big tank in the forward section, which is sufficient for 12 days' steaming, the oil consumption being 1988 gallons every 24 hours. Capt. Wilson A. Rex commands the craft, which carries a crew of 12 men.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals
Str Kish (Br), Robertson, Glasgow.
Str City of Bangor, Linscott, Portland.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str Governor Dingley, Wentworth, Eastport, Me.
Str Svend II (Dan), Jensen, Puerto Padre.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Jacksonville.
Schr D W B (Br), Clark, Apple river, N. S.
Stm ltr Eureka, Benner, Scituate, Mass.
Stm ltr Hercules, Johnson Scituate, Mass.
Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Philadelphia, twg bgs Barry, Herndon and Ocalico.
Tugs Chas T Gallagher, Pierce, and F O Hersey, Hopkins, twg bgs Malvern, from Plymouth.
Tug W H Yerkes, Perkins, Bath, Me.
Tg Mexpet, Rex, twg bgs Newburgh, Cleared.
Str Halifax (Br) Hawes, Halifax, N. S.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str City of Bangor, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.
Sailings
Strs Melrose, Baltimore; Nacoochee, Savannah; Halifax (Br) Halifax, N. S.; Nantucket, Norfolk; Tuscan, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; Middlesex, Norfolk.
Stm ltr Eureka and Hercules, Scituate, Mass.
Tug Conestoga, Philadelphia, twg Pennypack, Phoenix and Tulpehocken; Boxer, Bangor, twg bgs East Saucon and Pocopson; Concord, Newport News; H S Nicholls, Rockport, Mass, twg ltr R G Co No 1.

CANDIDATES IN PRIMARIES FILE LISTS OF EXPENSES

Frank A. Nichols of Concord filed a statement with the secretary of state today to the effect that nothing was contributed, expended or promised by him in connection with his candidacy for the Republican nomination for treasurer and receiver-general. Mr. Nichols received six votes.

Nelson B. Clark, Progressive candidate for Governor, states that he expended \$196 for his nomination. Other returns filed today were: Edward A. Grosvenor, Democratic candidate for Governor, \$174; Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, for the Senate, \$386.85; Edward E. Eames of Reading, for the House, \$91.80; William W. Kenard of Somerville, for the House \$77.30; James E. McPherson of Framingham, for the House, \$87.30; Samuel Silverman of Boston, for the House, \$93.80.

Ralph M. Smith of Somerville, for the House, \$94.68; William E. Weeks of Everett, for the House, \$79.90; Waterman L. Williams of Malden, for the House, \$76.81; William Bassett of Bridgewater, for Plymouth county commissioner, \$158; Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, for the House, \$81.14; Charles D. Brown of Gloucester, for the Senate, \$110.50; George H. Creighton of Maynard, for the House, \$76.83; George E. Curran of Roxbury, for the House, \$87.

JEWISH WOMEN MEET
Miss Juliet Stuart Poyntz of New York discussed "The Entrance into Industry" before the Council of Jewish Women, Boston section, which met in the vestry of Temple Israel yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Arthur Berenson, the new president, in the chair. Mrs. Julius Andrews, for many years president of the council, spoke in favor of woman suffrage.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, str Kanawha, Spezia; Huron, Jacksonville and Charleston; J. Jover Serr, Tarragona; Libra, Naples; Burstad, Bluefields; Perugia, Leghorn; Kalomo, London; America, Mediterranean ports; ship St Mirren, Blackstock, Glasgow; str El Alba, Philadelphia; El Occidente, Galveston; Monksaven, Santander; City of St Louis, Savannah.

CHICAGO MEN FIND U. S. IS DOING UTMOST

No Formal Protest Against British Cargo Policy Which Affects Business Houses
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO—The Association of Commerce will not file with the United States government a formal protest of the British cargo policy, which has seriously affected a number of local business houses. After a hearing several weeks ago the executive committee of the association decided to take such action. A special committee was sent to Washington. It talked over the matter with Secretary of State Lansing and came away convinced that this government is doing all that is possible to relieve the situation.

"The Association of Commerce passes few resolutions and when it does it tries to make them specific and therefore the more weighty," said John W. O'Leary, chairman of the committee that saw Mr. Lansing, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This resolution directed against the British orders in council holding up shipments for the United States was of a general character and not particularly constructive. In order to arrive at the best means of what to do, the committee was named to see Secretary Lansing and learn what was being done. We had a very friendly discussion of the position of the government at this time."

"Secretary Lansing assured us that none of the contentions in the messages of the United States to the foreign powers had been altered in the slightest degree. In the stress of war nations sometimes overstep and orders were issued, violating the rules of international law, but all government messages were based on the law and would ultimately prevail."

"The department was taking up those special cases meriting attention, Mr. Lansing told us, and was securing the release of goods where the facts warranted. The only way to secure action, we came to the conclusion, was not to protest against things in general, as the department was already doing all that could be done. Its action, in effect, had been an anticipatory protest."

"But if those affected give the facts in each case, Mr. Lansing told us, treating each case separately, the government will take it up with each embassy and endeavor to secure relief. The government is acting unofficially, but doing its best to bring the matter before the foreign governments and in a definite case might be able to have the orders modified. Some 150 cases are now on file and I notice two were settled last week."

"Our real mission was to determine what was the best method of getting results and we are now telling any members of the association affected how to file with the government. We are fairly satisfied that everything possible is being done and don't see anything further in the present circumstances."

"A great many Chicago establishments are concerned but I have no idea how many," concluded Mr. O'Leary.

Associated with him on the Washington journey were W. P. Buchanan and Charles Cheney Hyde, professor of international law at Northwestern University.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued Tuesday:

Army Orders
Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, signal corps, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Mission, Tex., and join field company D, signal corps.

Capt. Brice P. Disque, fifteenth cavalry, quartermaster corps, will report to commanding general, Philippine department, for duty.

Capt. George F. Hamilton, quartermaster corps, relieved from assignment to fifteenth cavalry, to United States and report to commanding general western department.

Orders to Officers

Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Shapley, det. naval magazine, navy yard, Mare Island, to Asiatic station.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy, det. New York, to fleet engineer, Atlantic reserve fleet.

Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm, to N. H., Washington, to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Wellbrock, det. Culgoa, to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Ena. F. L. Johnston, det. naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to Kansas.

Ena. J. McMiller, det. receiving ship at Norfolk, to Tennessee.

Ensign Valentine Wood, detached naval training station, Newport, to Tennessee.

Ensign G. S. Dale, to N. H., Washington.

Ensign Clarke Withers, detached naval training station, Newport, to Tennessee.

A. A. D. S. H. W. Blaisdel, detached navy yard, New York, to Marine brigade, Port au Prince, Haiti.

A. A. D. S. H. E. Harvey, detached Solace, to navy yard, New York.

Paymaster W. H. Doherty to naval station, New Orleans.

Paymaster W. W. Lamar, to receiving ship at Norfolk, to settle accounts and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Thomas Cochran, detached supply, to home and wait orders.

Movements of Vessels
Florida, at New York yard.
Montana, at Nepeague bay.

Tonopas, Ozark, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, G-1, G-2 and G-4 at New London.

Walke, Roe, Monaghan, Sterett and Perkins, in North river, N. Y.

Baltimore, at Yorktown, Va.

Nero, at Guaymas.

Arcthusa, at Norfolk.

Preston, Boston for Barnstable bay.

Columbia, Newport for New London.

Panther and Terry, Ft. Pond bay for New York.

Nashville, Cape Haitien for Mole St. Nicholas.

Lawrence, San Diego for San Pedro.

Chester, Gibraltar for Funchal.

Des Moines, Mersina for Rhodes.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*Byrdam, Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Oct. 19
*Lapland, for Liverpool..... Oct. 20
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa..... Oct. 20
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen..... Oct. 21
*Roma, for Naples..... Oct. 21
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... Oct. 21
*San Anna, for Naples..... Oct. 22
*Orduña, for Liverpool..... Oct. 22
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... Oct. 22
*Baltic, for Liverpool..... Oct. 22
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... Oct. 22
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen..... Oct. 23
*St. Paul, for New York..... Oct. 23
*Rotterdam, Falmouth-Rotterdam..... Oct. 23
*Carnegie, for Naples..... Oct. 23
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa..... Oct. 23

Sailings from Philadelphia
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Oct. 19
Corinthian, for London..... Oct. 19
Sicilian, for London..... Oct. 21

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Cymric, for New York..... Oct. 20
Scandinavia, for Montreal..... Oct. 20
Saxonia, for New York..... Oct. 20
New York, for New York..... Oct. 20
California, for New York..... Oct. 20
St. Louis, for New York..... Oct. 20

Sailings from London
Pomerania, for Liverpool..... Oct. 20
Sailings from Glasgow
Cameronia, for New York..... Oct. 23
Cardinal, for Montreal..... Oct. 23
Carthage, for New York..... Oct. 23

Sailings from Rotterdam
Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York..... Oct. 23
Noordam, for New York..... Oct. 23

Sailings from Genoa
Duca D'Aosta, for New York..... Oct. 19
Stampalia, for New York..... Oct. 20
Kristianfjord, for New York..... Oct. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen
United States, for New York..... Oct. 23

Transpacific Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu..... Oct. 20
*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong..... Oct. 23

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 23
Conveyed by Steamship— Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters— Other articles

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Africa, West Africa and East India (specially addressed for Aden), via Liverpool..... Oct. 20
Italy, Greece, Rumania, Switzerland and Austria (specially addressed for Trieste), via Naples..... Oct. 20

Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East India, via Falmouth and Rotterdam..... Oct. 20
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Christiansand and Costa Rica, via Port Limon..... Oct. 20

Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Greece, via Naples..... Oct. 20
France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia and East India (specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Greece and Azores), via Bordeaux..... Oct. 20

Azores islands, via Providence, R. I..... Oct. 20

*Except parcel post.
Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India closes Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 48 minutes earlier than time shown above. Registered mail for steamer Roma closes Oct. 22 at 6 p. m.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 p. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Oct. 25 and 26, Nov. 5 and 6.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Tuesday at 5 p. m. Newfoundland closes at 6 p. m.

TRANSFACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY
Conveyed by Steamship— Via— Mail closes at Boston P. O.

Hawai, Samoaan Islands, Australia (except New Zealand), which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand, via London..... Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Hawai, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)..... Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Hawai, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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everywhere throughout the house. The
situation on Commonwealth Avenue, only
a few doors from car lines which lead
everywhere in Boston, and yet far enough
removed to escape the noise, is ideal."The nearby Massachusetts Avenue subway station
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from Boston.The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for auto-
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A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-
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WESTERN

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SOUTHERN

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THORNDIKE**In the Heart of
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Opposite the
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is a "New York Restaurant" in Boston.RATES PER DAY—Single Rooms, \$1.50,
\$2, \$2.50. With Bath \$2 to \$3. Double
Rooms \$2.50 to \$4. With Bath \$3 to \$4.
Parlor, Chamber and Bath, \$6 to \$10.

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South's Most Modern and
Beautiful HotelRooms without bath \$1.00
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The ideal central location.

Rooms and suites by day,

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ing suites. Furnished and unfur-
nished. No tipping.V. V. FARONE, Resident Manager
G. H. WERTZEN, Assistant Manager
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Avenue. 18th and H StreetsQuiet. Redwood. Moderate Charges. Abso-
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ing Grand Central Terminal.1000 rooms open to outside air
\$50 with bath—Room rates from
\$2.50 per day.Suites from 2 to 12 rooms for
permanent occupancy. Large
and small ball, banquet and
dining salons and suites
specially arranged for pub-
lic or private functions.
John McE. Bowman
PresidentOwned and Managed by
MRS. EDITH KINGMAN KERN**Hotel
Marie Antoinette**Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts.,
New York CitySITUATED in the most convenient
location in town. Modern in every de-
tail, absolutely fireproof, within ten
minutes of the leading department
stores, shops and theatres. Convenient
to Pennsylvania and Grand Central
Depots.Subway Sta., 6th and 8th Ave. Elevated
Stations at door. All 5th Ave. Buses and
Broadway Surface Cars directly in front of
Hotel.Rooms, with Running Water
\$1.50 Per Day UpwardRooms, with Bath,
\$2.50 Per Day Upward

Suites, \$4.00 Per Day Upward

Restaurant of Unusual Excellence
H. Stanley Green, Managing Director**HOTEL
BELLECLAIRE**

NEW YORK

Broadway at 77th
(Subway 79th St.)Just far enough north to al-
low the rooms a full sweep
of the Hudson and Central
Park. Ten minutes from the
amusement section at Times
Square.Prices Per Day
Room with private bath, (1),
\$2.00 and up; Room with
private bath (2), \$3.00 and
up; 2 rooms connecting
with private bath (4),
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prices for apartments on
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Charming family hotel of high standard;
Grand location; 20 minutes Broadway.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts.
Excellent chef and service; separate tables.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, \$10-\$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Avenue
ST. GEORGE, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

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SAN DIEGO

BARBARA WORTH HOTEL

Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza

Rooms 75c to \$2. Suites \$4 and \$5 per day

A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your
Wife and Yourself

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.Beautifully furnished single and double apart-
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SPECIAL WEDNESDAY NIGHT SUPPER

Corner Huntington and
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The Paris of America

The St. Charles

"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"

Ownership combined with experience and
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in Hotel Management.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

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The Colonial Inn

Corner 5th and First Streets

American and European Plan.

Rates 50c to \$1.50 per day.

Dining Room in connection.

**Hotel
Bretton Hall**Broadway 55th to
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Subway at the door

Offers All the Advantages of the Best New
York City Hotels at Much Lower PricesExceptional Apartments
of All Sizes.FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Transient Rates, \$2.50 Per Day Up

No Extra Charge When Rooms Are
Occupied by Two PersonsOwned and Managed by
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East Orange, N. J.

A complete home hotel; charming loca-
tion; rooms single or en suite; private baths;
telephone; near Brick Church Station; 30
minutes to Broadway. Illustrated Booklet.

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THE HAMILTON

14th and K Sts. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal
Location. Modern Apartments and Homelike
Good Table. American Plan, \$2.50 up per day.
Special rates by week or month. Booklet.

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A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel

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California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel

Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE

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HOTEL COURT

"In the Heart of Everything"

150 ROOMS MODERN AND FIREPROOF.

RATES: EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 UP; AMERICAN PLAN, \$2.50 UP.

CAR SERVICE DIRECT TO EXPOSITION.

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Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located
in midst of theater, cafe and retail store
districts. 350 Rooms, 250 Private Baths.
Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily
expensive luxury.

European Plan, \$1.50 upward.

Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner
\$1.00Noted for its cuisine and service. For fur-
ther particulars address any office of
THOS. COOK & SON'S, our special rep-
resentatives.

"AN HOTEL OF UNUSUAL MERIT"

HOTEL HERALD

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EDDY AT JONES STREET

All Outside Sunlit Rooms

With detached bath: 1 person \$1, 2 persons
\$1.50. With private bath: 1 person \$1.50, 2
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Write for Free San Francisco Guide

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The Gordon ArmsA strictly modern apartment house at
Second and Kalmia, in the exclusive resi-
dential section, five blocks from Exposition
Suites of two rooms and disappearing
kitchen. Moderate rates. Take cars 3,
5 or 6.

SAN DIEGO

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Corner 5th and First Streets

American and European Plan.

Rates 50c to \$1.50 per day.

Dining Room in connection.

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THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

Fronting Central Park at West 72d St.

NEW YORK

Quickly accessible to all centres via Subway, Elevated, Motor Bus
(at our door), Surface Cars.A complete revolution in management has taken place. The present
Managing Director, Copeland Townsend, who conducted the Hotel
Imperial, N. Y., for ten years, has instituted numerous notable changes.
Here is found luxury without extravagance. The foyer, corridors,
restaurants, and ballrooms are of great beauty. The Cafe Moderne is
one of the most interesting and attractively fur-
nished dining places in New York.Rates for rooms or suites and in the restau-
rants are no higher than those in other hotels
of equal character. Rooms \$2 per day up.Special arrangements can be made for rooms
and meals tout compris.

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

BROADWAY AT 29TH ST. NEW YORK

"An Hotel Where Guests are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates

800 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water.....\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day

Single Rooms with Tub or Shower.....\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day

Double Rooms with Running Water.....\$2.00 to \$4.00 per day

Double Rooms with Tub or Shower.....\$3.00 to \$6.00 per day

Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

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BEACON STREET
Brookline, Mass.

A moderate price exclusive. Family Hotel. Rooms single or en suite.

American Plan Cafe

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor

On Your Next Auto Trip
STOP AT
THE TAVERN
for DINNER
YOU WILL BE PLEASED
just half way between Boston
and Providence in quiet
town of Mansfield.
Cosy Winter Home
Exceptional Table
Fireproof garage. Telephone
Mansfield 128. NEW OWNER
SHIP MANAGEMENT, Emily
McKay Deal.

Commonwealth Avenue
HOTEL VENDOME
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments
and location. Attractive for permanent and
transient guests and most convenient for auto-
mobile parties.
O. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Suites Furnished or
Unfurnished
**HOTEL
CANTERBURY**
Charlestown West and Newbury St.
Overlooking Charles River and entire Fenway
Cafe Unexcelled.
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Hotel Buckminster
645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Eight Minutes from Park St.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms
with bath, for permanent or transient
occupancy.
P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
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Copley Square Hotel
Huntington Ave., Exeter and Bladen Sts.
BOSTON
Containing 350 Rooms
200 with Private Baths
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON
For Transient and Permanent Guests
Very Accessible to All Parts of the City
Table d'Hôte Lunch and Dinner
A la Carte to Midnight
MISG
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MOSELEY LATHES
For Tool and Watch Makers
World renowned for its perfection,
quality, accuracy and durability.
Send for catalogue.
MOSELEY LATHES CO., ELGIN, ILL.

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FOR SALE—Twenty-seven acres in Mis-
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sprayed, bearing apple trees; good land
for small fruits, grapes, garden; excel-
lently adapted for poultry raising; inside
city limits, Lebanon, Missouri, on Frisco
Railroad; good climate; fine water;
up-to-date schools. Address C. C. DRA-
PER, Lebanon, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
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rooms, city water, gas, veranda; fruit
trees; small lake; on 10 acres; near Stee-
plechamps. Owner, S. H. SMITH,
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WANT active partnership in established
small manufacturing business of merit
with prospects of development; plant to
move to Columbus, Ohio. Will invest \$10,000 or
more if necessary. Address Lock Box 72,
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MAX KEEFER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's
Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious
Stones or Furniture. Send letter or tele-
phone and will call at your residence.
1200 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or
2536. If one is busy call the other.

MAGAZINES
Magazines at Lowest Club Prices—Our
big money-saving club catalog free; write
today; war map of Europe in colors 50c. J.
M. HANSON-BENNETT MAGAZINE
AGENCY, 248 Brooks bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITERS
RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$35
cash, bal. monthly; rentals, \$1 up, \$5
Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—A young man to work city
and on floor; must be capable of selling
Grand customers and able to earn good
salary; must get results honestly. Ref-
erences required. W. E. RIGGS, 338 Victoria
Place, Toledo, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—A young girl to make her-
self generally useful. THE BOOK AND
ART SHOP, 7 West 45th st., N. Y. City.

DAYTON, O.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
PIANOS AND PLAYERS
I tell you the truth about the piano
you buy and save you money.
GILBERT,
202 S. Ludlow, 2nd floor

COAL
THE
OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
Bell Main 34 Home 5334
16-18 FREMONT AVENUE

DAYTON, O.

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Do Your Marketing Here
We have recently added, for your con-
venience, one of the most up-to-date Fruit
and Vegetable Markets to be found in the
city. Our goods are always fresh and ap-
petizing. A trial will convince you.
FRANK B. HALE
Fine Groceries S. E. Cor. 3rd and Wm. Sts.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

If You Are a Citizen of Dayton—
You'll know! If you are to become a citi-
zen you'll want to know
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Queens-
ware, Stoves, Ranges and Office Furni-
ture. Ask any one. They'll say
THE CAPELL FURNITURE CO.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

Painting this Fall?
We can supply you with Paints,
Glass, Varnish, Wall Paper, Window
Shades.
The Chas. A. P. Barrett Paint Co.
230 South Main Street

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MORRIS & SIMES
Men's Shoes
Exclusively
\$4.00 to \$8.00
Algonquin Building, Ludlow Street

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THE QUALITY PRESS
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Bell Tel. Main 1815. Home 2315
138 East Fourth Street, DAYTON, OHIO

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"Something to Remember"
SCHWARTZ & FREY
HATTERS AND HATTERS
East Third Street, Corner Building
Phone Main 646 DAYTON, OHIO

DAYTON

ADVERTISERS using the Monitor
may have their advertising classified
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KEMP, 13 Davis Building, Dayton, O.

DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Healy SHOPS
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

WIRICK'S

Glove and Hosiery Shop

35 Grand River Ave., West
Dependable Merchandise
AT REASONABLE PRICES

ANDERSON & CO.—Hair dressing,
manicuring, shampooing; fine line of
switches, crems, powders; combings
made up. 406 Fisher Arcade; Cad. 4613.

SHOES

"The Shoes in Step"
ALHAMBRA
F. O. Peterson, Prop.
BOOT SHOP
2120 Woodward Avenue

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. 187 Woodward Ave.
FYFES

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The Alexandra Hurst
School of Dancing
607 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Grand 5000

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Company
"THE BIG HURRY-UP
PRINTERS"
81-83 PARK PLACE Main 4433

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Will Build Above Your Lot—If you own
a lot free and clear, we will build to suit
your plans, or will furnish full plans and
specifications. Only first-class workman-
ship and materials. Call Walnut 3540 and
talk with us. POWERS-PITTS REALTY,
1848 Grand River Ave., Detroit Fire in-
surance.

BARGAINS—Flats, single houses, build-
ing lots, acreage, loans, investments.
WHITE-BARD CO., 515 Free Press Bldg.

WATSON-SUMSTEIN CO.
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
918 Majestic Bldg. Cherry 1601

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and
art mirrors. JAMES E. HENNA &
BROS., 206-7 David Whitney bldg.

CLOTHIERS

E. J. Hickey Co.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of
Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
301-303 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

DAYTON, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

See Our Splendid Stocks of New
School Shoes
FOR
Boys, Girls and Misses.
"Easy to Wear, but Hard to Wear Out"
THE RIKE-KUMLER CO.
Est. 1883. Main at Second St.

Nemo Corsets

Are designed to give the wearers perfect
Corset Comfort as well as giving artistic
lines and correct poise. They are espe-
cially adapted for full figures. We carry
a complete line from \$3.00 to \$5.00.
WM. F. OELMAN & COMPANY

MAHARG'S

CATERER
AND
CONFECTIONER
Bell 209 Home 2209

PLEATING

Knife, side, box and Accordion pleating.
Buttons covered with your material, any
size and style. Hemstitching, 10c yd.
EMBROIDERED SCALLOPING
IN VARIOUS DESIGNS AND SIZES
Mail orders promptly filled. Send for
price list.
WELLS PLEATING & BUTTON CO.
Pruden Building Dayton, Ohio

MISS MARY TUNKS

HAIRDRESSING
Shampooing and Manicuring
407 Schwinn Bldg., Ludlow Street
Bell Main 2790

THE DAYTON SKIRT CO.

makers of
FINE TAILORED SKIRTS
You are cordially invited to come in.
58 Davies Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

MILLINERY

PIZZA
HAT SHOP
Suite 11-12 Bismarck Homestead Building
First and Main Streets

STATIONERY

The Largest Stationers and
Office Outfitters in Central Ohio
The Everybodys Book Shop Co.
21-23 West Fifth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Presenting
Correct Styles
Costumers to Gentlewomen

MILTON CORSET SHOP

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY MME. MARIE
CORSETS 241 Woodward Avenue
SWITCHES, pumps and transformations
made from combings at NEW YORK
DOLL REPAIR SHOP; all work guaran-
teed. 355 Michigan Ave., Cherry 1028-J

GOODWIN Corset Shop, 205 Washing-
ton Arcade; made to order, ready to wear,
front and back lace; petticoats to meas-
ure.

HARPER METHOD shampooing and
manicuring. MISS N. VAN WYCK, Shop
608, 244 Woodward Ave., Cherry 3790-W.

MILLINERY

WILSON MILLINERY
IMPORTERS
204 Washington Arcade Main 6235

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WALLACE BROWN
Retail Distributor
in Detroit for the
EDISON DIAMOND DISC
PHONOGRAPHS
31 Grand River Avenue, East

COAL

We Want Your Orders
The difference in quality
warrants it.
MAIN OFFICE Phone, all yards,
57 Gratiot Avenue M 2576

COAL AND ICE

Pittmans & Dean Co.
Office, 8-10 ADAMS AVE. WEST
Tel. Main 1180 DETROIT

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home bak-
ing and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to
2:30 p. m., except Sundays. 3d floor Val-
ley building, 215 Woodward ave.

CATERERS

KARL E. HEBERLEIN
Ice Creams, Cakes, French Pastries
Salads and Entrees
Deliver in Highland Park and Detroit
2100 Woodward ave. Hemlock 2032

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BROSZYNSKY'S French Dyers, Cleaners, Est.
1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes,
garments dyed mode shades. Gowns,
gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned.
Write for prices, etc. Works 484-588
Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4500.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
Walnut 6

WALL PAPER

THE WM. H. REED WALL PAPER CO.
wholesale and retail (formerly wall paper
dept. The J. L. Hudson Co.)—wall papers,
burgles, leather, grass cloth, mouldings.
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Desiring to place advertising in the
Monitor will receive prompt and care-
ful attention by dealing with the local
representative. E. A. MORRIS 33
Washington Boulevard, DETROIT,
MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT STORES

LANSBURGH & BRO.
Washington's Leading Department Store Since 1880
Parcel Post Mail Orders Bring Our Store to Your Door
Efficient Mail Order Department

SHOES AND HOSIERY

SNYDER & LITTLE
SUCCESSORS TO
SNYDER & KIDD
Desirable Shoes and Hosiery
1211 F STREET, N. W.

SHOES

This Season we are specializing on
Women's Suits at \$15
and offer the smartest Autumn models at
this popular price.
KING'S PALACE DEPARTMENT STORE
510-16 Seventh Street

STATIONERY

"If it is made of Paper we have it"
We mean exactly what
the above slogan says!
Mail Orders filled promptly. Goods
shipped to all parts of the country.
THE R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
727-2931 Thirteenth St., N. W., and
629 Louisiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

CARDS

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
GIFT CARDS
will welcome you at
THE BROOKS SHOP
730 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

VICTROLAS

DON'T FAIL TO
HEAR
THE
New Aeolian-Vocalion Phonograph
O. J. DeMoll & Co. 15th & G Sts.
Washington, D. C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ANGELUS and AUTOTONE PLAYERS,
Knabe and Hardman Pianos, Victrolas and
Records. Player Music Rolls. FREDER-
ICK PIANO CO., 1212 G Street.

TAXICABS

Terminal Taxicab Co.
NORTH 1212
Responsible and Clean Service

AUTOMOBILES

Maxwell "28" \$485.00. Phone N. 4394 for
demonstration. Sales room and Service
Dept. 1321 14th St., N. W. H. B. Leary, Jr.

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**ELECTRIC GARAGE AND
BATTERY SERVICE STATION**
Vehicle, Ignition, Lighting, Starting
Batteries—Repairing and Recharging
STERRETT & FLEMING
BATTERY EXPRESS
Champlain Avenue at Kalamazoo Road
Telephone North Fifty-Fifty

THE GISH GARAGE, 17th and U sts.,

N. W., Washington, D. C. Storage sup-
plies, accessories and repairs for gas cars.

ICE CREAM

Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream
Phone North 192 and have it for dinner
FACTORY 1324 14th St., N. W.
T. A. Wickersham, Pres.

CAFETERIAS AND RESTAURANTS

Courier's Luncheon
Will be open on Sundays from 1 to
3:30 p. m. to satisfy the demand of
many of its patrons.
COURIER'S
1110 F St., N. W., Columbia Theatre Bldg.

THE DUTCH INN

515 ELEVENTH ST., N. W.
Dainty Luncheons
SALAADS Our Specialty

HOTELS

TERRACE INN, 1461 Mass. Ave., N. W.
(Thomas Circle)—Exclusive family hotel;
American plan, \$2 per day and up. Phone
North 692.

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

COPENHAVER
Society Engravers and Stationers
1521 CONN. AVE. Telephone North 475

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

THE STOCKETT-FISKE CO.
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Tally Card, Day Book, Fountain
Pens. 413-415 NINTH ST.

DRY GOODS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Dry Goods, Neckwear, Fancy Goods
MRS. R. L. WAKEFIELD
Junction 18th and U sts. N. W.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Evening Gowns, Furs, Kid Gloves and Silp-
pers given special attention on short notice.
GARNIER'S, Cleaner and Dyers, 2924 14th
st., Tel. Col. 4975. Call and delivery service.

HARDWARE

W. A. FINCH
Hardware, paints and glass; enamelware
and household supplies. 2416 18th st.,
N. W.; phone Col. 5510.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

GARDEN THINGS—Gazing globes, sun
dials, bird baths, benches. J. H. CORN-
ING, 520 13th st., N. W.

JEWELERS

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS. Box
Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc.
A. O. HUTTERLI, 808 14th st., N. W.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHS—A dozen portraits
solve at once a dozen perplexing prob-
lems. Brooks Studio, 907 Pa. av., N. W.

LADIES' TAILORS

A. BLEICHER, 2507 Champlain St., Cor.
Col. Rd.—Ladies' Tailor and Furrier.
Remodelling, cleaning, pressing, ladies' and
gents' suits. Call me. Col. 3433.

TAILORS

BERNARD J. FOLEY, Importing Tailor,
510-13 Evans Bldg. Phone Main 2681. Es-
tablished in 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position, cook, butler or
general housework. EDWARD HARRIS,
1525 15th st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Merchants desiring to place advertis-
ing in the Monitor will receive prompt
attention by addressing the local
representative. F. L. SUMMY, 1623
B St., N. W., Tel. Main 4503.

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HOUSES TO LET
DESIRABLE home for winter season
suburbs Jacksonville on St. John's river.
Write Mrs. W. W. Acheson, R. F. D. No. 4.

CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY

A REMARKABLE SALE OF
**Women's Trimmed
Street Hats**

Among these beautiful hats are some
trimmed with Gaura and Paradise,
beautiful effects trimmed with fur, new
ostrich-trimmed hats, high-crown mod-
els, mushroom styles and hats made of
hatters' plush and felt.

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS
Worth up to \$15.
Go at \$9.95

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS
Worth up to \$12.
Go at \$7.45

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS
Worth up to \$8.
Go at \$4.95

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS
Worth up to \$6.
Go at \$3.95

The Mabley & Crew Co.

CINCINNATI'S GREATEST STORE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**CINCINNATI
CORSET COMPANY**
130-132 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Telephone Canal 1341-L

FURS

MRS. COUDEN severs her connection
with the Geo. W. McAlpin Co., as head of
the millinery department, and is now as-
sociated in the same capacity with the
Denton Co., now opening a specialty
house at 7th and Race; ladies', misses' and
children's wear. Will be glad to see
all my friends.

FURS

We have an established reputation for superior and reliable furs, and we are
convinced that if favored by a visit from you the superiority of our goods in
style, in quality, in price and workmanship will lead to your valued and highly
esteemed patronage.
Bring your old furs to me and see how beautifully they can be "made up"
into this season's most fashionable style. Very reasonable, too.

L. REDLER

CINCINNATI'S LEADING FURRIER
704 RACE STREET

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Bankhardt's
TRUNKS
LEATHER GOODS
413-415 RACE ST.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY

Victrolas and
Records at
SHILLITO'S
because they are assured of first
wear from their purchase here, as
Shillito's do not send Victrolas or
Victor Records out on free trial.
"Free Trial" means a certain large
proportion being returned which you
or some one else buys, supposing they
are new.
The safe way is to buy from a
New Stock at Shillito's all the time.
VICTROLAS, \$15 to \$300
ELECTROLAS, \$250
Complete Stock of New Records
Our convenient terms make buy-
ing and paying worth while.
The John Shillito Co.
Victrola Department Fifth Floor
CINCINNATI

ELECTRIC SHOPS

Third Floor
A revelation of modern
cleanliness and convenience.
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
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High Grade Launderers
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CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE
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Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
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Suits and Overcoats Good value in first-class merchant tailored suits and overcoats. Prices to meet all classes. Alterations Style and workmanship the dominating feature.

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Always Fresh
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Will send by Parcel Post a two-pound box of high grade assorted chocolates, carefully selected from the most popular varieties of sweetmeats, crimped chocolates, nuts and fruits in cream, including cherries, pineapple, walnut, almonds, etc. Box mailed on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. If not satisfied, money cheerfully refunded. H. J. JARVIS, 5912 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Most complete department in the state.
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Flowers and Plants for All Occasions

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We wash everything, the family wears. Quality—Snow White—Prompt Service.
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It's not the cheap, inferior sort that makes the whole family glad when summer comes again. When you order a ton of Cummings' Coal you get 2240 pounds of clean, hot Lehigh that burns well, leaving little waste.
It's clean, hard and economical.

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PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
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Model "A" 2oz. Capacity
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Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months
Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark use without effort. Blown in Glass on an annoyance. The Bottom.

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"Very Best Groceries"
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We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
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The Best Coal Obtainable
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Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at reasonable prices.

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See Ours at \$15 and \$20
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216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.
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If interested in Fine China, Glass or Household Utensils call and see us
We have everything new, beautiful and useful

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Autumn Planting
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other Bulbs in great variety.
Plants, Shrubbery and Trees.
New descriptive catalog ready September 5th, FREE.
Write, call or telephone now.
Full line of Farm, Garden, Poultry and Dairy Supplies.

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29 BALTIMORE ST. EAST
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N. Hess' Sons
Eight East Baltimore Street
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We have a most helpful and efficient Mail Order Dept., that can fit your feet with proper footwear, no matter where you live. Send for catalogue. Orders shipped by prepaid parcel post.
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Capital Stock \$400,000.00
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MEN'S TAILORS and IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from \$25.00 to \$50.00
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Tailors to the Well Dressed Man

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Experienced French Ladies' Tailor from Paris and New York. Reasonable Prices.
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Ready-to-Wear Garments
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Front and Back Lace Corsets
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CLEANING AND DYEING
FOR FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try
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For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

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GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS
Phone 639 Central. Telegrams: "Pygmalion, Leeds."

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EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
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Guaranteed unbreakable and nonstretchable
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TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
LOWEST PRICES
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to your measure immediately
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Positively the Best
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
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High Class Work.

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Luncheons and Dinners a Specialty
Best catering in Leeds.
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Gentlemen's
Outfitters
65 Vicar Lane
Corner of
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LEEDS

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Prompt Attention and Fair Prices for
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FROM STENBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.
Top of Albion Street, LEEDS.
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B. HICKMAN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
We sell every Toilet requisite that a
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BUCKTON'S "We Never Sleep"
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A Specialty. Distance no object.

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HOUSE
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For Stirling
Value in
China and
Glass
Illus. Catalogue Free. Mention Monitor

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The leading house in the North of England
ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN, Ltd.
—FOR—
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Catalogue Free
Inspection
Invited
Agents for "His
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Park Row, LEEDS. Telephone No. 99 Central

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B. INGLE
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Maker of Air-Tight Windows and Cases
Workshop: Back Harrison St.
Residence: 12 Cliff Rd., Hyde Park Leeds

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HAROLD ROBERTS
FOR FRESH MEATS
Hyde Park Corner, LEEDS.
Phone: 3587 Central.

**For Choice Fruit, Vegetables,
Fresh Country Butter and Eggs,
TRY G. WALKER**
Hyde Park Corner (Opposite Post Office).
Tel. 1267 Headingly. LEEDS.

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TABLE SUPPLIES
F. J. WILKINSON
High-Class Meat Purveyor
61, Cold Bath Road, Harrogate. Phone: 328
We guarantee to sell English meat only.

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WOODS
The Linen Warehouse
Princes Street, Harrogate. Phone 9Y

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APARTMENTS with or without board;
bright, sunny rooms; close to "Stray";
Mrs. Thorpe, 2 Lancaster Rd., Harrogate.

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ARMITAGE & KETTLEWELL
34, Oxford St., Harrogate. Phone: 681

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
J. H. Parker & Co.
Cabinet Makers and
Upholsterers
Godwin St., Bradford
Reliable goods. Minimum
prices. Personal attention
to all orders. A comparison of
our prices will convince you
of the value we offer.

LAUNDRIES
The Electric
Laundry Co., Ltd.
For a Pure Home Wash
St. Mary's Rd., Manningham
Bradford Telephone 3206

HAIR DRESSERS
ALBERT FASNACHT
HAIR SPECIALIST
54 Darley Street, Bradford
Toilet Requisites
MARCEL WAVING, MANICURE

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The TOKIO CAFE and
RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange
Bradford, Yorkshire, England

TABLE SUPPLIES
VEGETARIAN FOOD STORES
NOBLE'S
PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS
14 John St. (New Market Building), also
at Morley St. (next door to "Alhambra")
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Corsets Guaranteed 12 Months
Unbreakable
Spirella Corsetiere
ANNICE FRANKLAND
73 Main Street, BINGLEY

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
TAPP & TOOTHILL, LTD.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Complete Office Furnishers
Charles St. and 22 Market St., Bradford

HULL
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Miss Betty
54 Prospect Street, HULL
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
READY TO WEAR HATS
Choice Flowers and Vellings
Phone: 3868

OUTFITTERS
S. C. BASTOW
Hosier, Glover,
Gentlemen's Outfitter
4, Silver St. and 2, 4, 6, Arcade,
HULL

ALSO LADIES' OUTFITTER
Nat. Tel. 2550

BOOTMAKERS
M. S. HALLER & SON
Boot and Shoe Dealers
Agents for
"K," "QUEEN" & "BECTIVE"
FOOTWEAR
50 Market Place
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UMBRELLA SPECIALISTS
A Really Good Umbrella
IS THE GRINSTEAD MAKE
We make it ourselves and we know ex-
actly what is in it.
Best possible value for least money al-
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GRINSTEADS
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
T. R. SNOW
Millinery and Dressmaking
General Drapery at lowest prices
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PEXTON & HEAPS, Ltd.
Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths
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28 TOLL GAVEL, BEVERLEY
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SHEFFIELD
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Spirella
CORSET
The
Garments
with a
"reason why"
behind them.

Sheffield Corsetieres
Miss E. Adams, 687, Abbeydale Road.
Mrs. Barrett, 7, Rammer Road.
Miss C. Bennett, 72, Ellismere Road.
Miss E. Cox, 13, Bank Chambers,
Fargate.
Mrs. Eling, 275 St. Philip's Road.
Miss F. Ellis, 24 Dorothy Road.
Miss Green, 75, Leysgrave Road.
Miss G. Lewis, 27 Wyndard Road,
Hillsborough.
Mrs. E. Morton, 436 Ecclesall Road.
Mrs. E. Sarson, 55 Victoria Street.
Mrs. Shillito, 12 St. Mary's Road.
Miss E. M. Street, 57 Chantry Road,
Woodseats.

"DOREEN"
HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
Exclusive and Dainty Designs at
Reasonable Prices.
243 Glossop Rd., SHEFFIELD

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS
Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.
CABINET MAKERS
and Upholsterers
Estimates free for Interior Deco-
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Fine Mahogany
LEOPOLD ST., SHEFFIELD
No. F. 18 Price 75s

HATTERS
A. BERSFORD. Depot for
Hatter "Tweed" Hats.

HATTER
and
HOSIER
64 THE MOOR, SHEFFIELD

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IF YOU DESIRE
CANNED GOODS
Fruits, Vegetables, Fish or Meats
of choice quality at reasonable prices
Write for price list to
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Norfolk Market Hall, SHEFFIELD.

RESTAURANTS
THE GAMBIT CAFE
Commercial Street, Sheffield
HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS
Headquarters, Sheffield Chess Club
Tel. 240

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Heating and Ventilating Engineers
10 Shrewsbury Road, Sheffield.
Telegrams: "Grindrod, Sheffield."
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THE CITY TAILORS
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OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANT
Contractor to H.M. Government.
WILLIAM FOSTER
Drysalter, Oil and Colour Merchant, and
Varnish Manufacturer.
54, HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH.
Oils, Paints, Colours and Varnishes
Brushes of every variety.
Household Goods of Best Quality Kept
in Stock.
Telephone 320 Central

IRISH LINEN
The Irish Linen Warehouse
2, Castle Street, Edinburgh
Specialists in Household
Linen and Blankets
WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY
Telephone: 4712 Central

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JAMES GRAY & SON
Vacuum Cleaners, Carpet Sweepers, Knife
Cleaners, Brushes, Trays, Table Heaters,
Electro-Plate Cutlery and all kinds of
Household Ironmongery.
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Every inquiry receives careful personal
attention. Catalogues and all information
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Telephone Central 7488

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MISS HALL
DRESSMAKER AND COSTUMIER
SPIRELLA CORSETIERE
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Court Dressmaker and Spirella Corsetiere
These Corsets are washable and
unbreakable
50 George Street, Edinburgh
Telephone No. 4398 Central

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W. & J. MILNE, Ltd.
Hand Bags, Purse
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Luncheon Cases, etc.
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Telephone: 2365 Central

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WM. S. MORRISON & CO.
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS
AND ELECTRICIANS
13A, George Street, EDINBURGH
Baths, Wash Hand Basins, Gas and
Electric Radiators.
Beaded Shades and Incandescent Burn-
ers fitted up in Town and Country by
Experienced Workmen.
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SPECIALISTS IN
MEN'S FOOTWEAR
THREE BRANDS
"FITWELL," "SELETA," "OMEGA"
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
A Postal Order 24s. will bring to
any address in the U. K. a case containing
24 tins of the choicest quality obtainable
in Pears, Peaches, Apricots, and Pineapples.
A price list for other canned goods on
application.

JAMES WARDLE
CANNED GOODS MERCHANT
73 Dunlop Street, GLASGOW

HOME-MADE SHORTBREAD
Is supplied in tins at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.
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SHIPBROKER
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All makes of Typewriters for office work
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Repairs, Typewritten and Duplicating.
DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores,
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TAILORS
H. CUNNINGHAM
Tailor and Clothier
16 Bothwell Street, GLASGOW
Telephone: Central 2944

WANTED
POSITION as bookkeeper and cashier
desired by lady; good experience; highest
references. MISS STEWART, Strath-
clyde, Mount Vernon, Glasgow.

MOTHER'S HELP, young, good house-
worker. Apply by letter to MRS. McBETH,
Westerton Garden Suburb, near Glasgow.

Scale of Charges
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SEEDSMEN
Bring the real glory of Spring to your Garden by planting
"HAWLMARK" BULBS
Our carefully selected collection of May Flowering Cottage Garden and
Darwin Tulips are unequalled in splendour and sturdiness—every one guaranteed
true to name and colour. Catalogue Free—Now Ready.
ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Ltd., "HAWLMARK,"
61, Dawson St., Dublin

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Ermine
necklet
20s. 6d.
Muff to
match
4 Gns.

Furs re-
modelled and
repaired
on the
premises
J. M. BARNARD, Ltd.
Manufacturing Furriers
108, Grafton Street, DUBLIN
Write for Style Book

COYLE
LADIES' TAILOR
COURT DRESSMAKER
FURRIER
Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned
24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

G. P. MUMFORD
LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER
Special attention to foreign and
colonial orders.
18 and 19 Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

HAT AND GOWN SHOP
For the latest fashions controlled by
taste and economy
Proprietor: Mrs. Arthur Bellingham
27 Dawson Street

J. SOLOMON, Ladies' Tailor (formerly
at Switzer's). Moderate prices. Will
take customers' materials. 51C, Dawson
St.

LAUNDRIES
WHITECHURCH LAUNDRY
CO., Ltd.
RATHFARNHAM, CO. DUBLIN
All personal linen hand done, and grass
bleaching a specialty.
Charming situation in country, 8 miles
from Dublin.
Motor van service to all districts.
Please ask for price list. Telephone
Rathfarnham 9.

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS
Combridge, Ltd.
18 & 20 Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Books About Ireland.

RESTAURANTS
CAFE CAIRO
Light Luncheons a Specialty
DUBLIN GRAFTON STREET

TABLE SUPPLIES
COOPERATIVE PRODUCERS, 23, So.
Frederick St.; best fresh butter, cream,
eggs; honey, home-made jam, jelly.

MOTORS AND CARRIAGES
HUTTON & SONS
Summerhill and Dawson St., DUBLIN
MOTORS AND CARRIAGES
Repairs a Specialty

GLOVES
SQUIER (formerly SUPPLE), Exclu-
sive Glove. Moderate Prices; List Free.
49, Grafton Street, DUBLIN.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
BROWN BREAD SPECIALISTS—South
Anne St., Grafton St.; try our brown
bread, cakes, etc.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
MRS. COOPER, 116 Lower Baggot St.
Well furnished apartments; good cooking
and attendance; board if required. Tele-
phone: Dublin 4779.

WANTED
LADY wishes to teach young children
first lessons English, etc. MISS BOND,
care Bruen, 18, South Frederick St.

BELFAST
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED linen
serviette sachets from 7s. 6d.; Irish linen
dresses from 2s. 6d.; hand embroidered
from 3s. 4d. doz.; Irish crochet collars
from 3s. 4d.; voile blouses and blouse
lengths in coloured hand embroidery, 3s.
11d. to 60s.; lawn, voile, delaine, silk
blouses all prices. MRS. SHEPHERD,
54, Royal ave., Belfast.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS
POCKETBOOKS from 1s. 3d.; letter
cases from 1s. 6d.; purses from 6d. MISS
FERGUSON, 54, Royal ave., Belfast.

COAL AND ESTATE AGENT
WESLEY S. D. ANDERSON, House
and Estate Agent—Agent for best English
and Scotch coal. 31 Mary St., Belfast.

MISCELLANEOUS
CLOTHES PURCHASED
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased
Highest value given. Prices on approval
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Est. 1868 ROCHDALE

COBB NUTS AND APPLES
COB NUTS & APPLES from Kent, the
garden of England. Nuts packed in bags
of 12 lbs. and upwards. Apples in boxes
containing about a bushel. F. STANGER,
St. Mary Cray.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BRIDDLING—Paying Guests received.
Near Sea. Terms moderate. MISS BICK-
ERS, San Pablo, Trinity Road.

WANTED
LADY, much experienced in preparing
children for school seeks engagement,
England or abroad; good French. MISS
GOULD, 38 Church St., Liverpool.

DUBLIN
SEEDSMEN
Bring the real glory of Spring to your Garden by planting
"HAWLMARK" BULBS
Our carefully selected collection of May Flowering Cottage Garden and
Darwin Tulips are unequalled in splendour and sturdiness—every one guaranteed
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27 Dawson Street

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St.

LAUNDRIES
WHITECHURCH LAUNDRY
CO., Ltd.
RATHFARNHAM, CO. DUBLIN
All personal linen hand done, and grass
bleaching a specialty.
Charming situation in country, 8 miles
from Dublin.
Motor van service to all districts.
Please ask for price list. Telephone
Rathfarnham 9.

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Combridge, Ltd.
18 & 20 Grafton Street, DUBLIN

Books About Ireland.

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CAFE CAIRO
Light Luncheons a Specialty
DUBLIN GRAFTON STREET

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COOPERATIVE PRODUCERS, 23, So.
Frederick St.; best fresh butter, cream,
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MOTORS AND CARRIAGES
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Anne St., Grafton St.; try our brown
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Well furnished apartments; good cooking
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IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED linen
serviette sachets from 7s. 6d.; Irish linen
dresses from 2s. 6d.; hand embroidered
from 3s. 4d. doz.; Irish crochet collars
from 3s. 4d.; voile blouses and blouse
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11d. to 60s.; lawn, voile, delaine, silk
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CLOTHES PURCHASED
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased
Highest value given. Prices on approval
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Est. 1868 ROCHDALE

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TOPEKA, KANS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CLOTHIERS

CLOTHIERS

Warmer Coats for School



There's a preference for the Plush Coats at \$7.98

WE know what the school girls want—smart style and service. We know the models and fabrics they can depend on—and we're ready! Ready with Coats they can wear all season—and again next season.

The Plush Coat sketched is a good example. It's rich looking—with a warm quilted lining. Ages 6 to 14—new at..... \$7.98

Gray Chinchilla Coats, \$9.98

Also sketched—a popular low belted style; trimmed with black plush. Of extra quality Warumbo chinchilla. Ages 6 to 14 \$9.98

Serge Middy Dresses, \$3.98

Sensible for school—these fine serge Dresses in the new middy style. One shown. In red and navy. Ages 6 to 14..... \$3.98

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Popular low belted Dresses with full pleated skirts; piped with red flannel. Neat for school wear—at..... \$2.98

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Scores of new combination styles—plaids and plains. Of gingham, galatea and chambray. All wanted colors..... 98c

Jones—Walnut Street, Second Floor

ORDER BY MAIL

MAIL ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED

THE JONES STORE CO

MAIL ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED

These Are the Days for Bright Colored Sweaters



Their comfort is unquestioned and their gay colors are irresistible. They may be of wool, of silk or of fiber silk—fashion smiles on them all.

Our Sweater Shop is one of the most interesting corners in this store and just now it is at its best, offering dozens of new Sweaters in every color of the rainbow.

In the illustration "A" is a Sweater knitted of 60 per cent fiber silk and 40 per cent mercerized cotton. It is to be had in all sizes in rose, Copenhagen, emerald, gold and black and white. Sizes 36 to 44, at..... \$5.00

"B" is of pure wool in emerald, Copenhagen or rose with a sailor collar and cuffs of white, striped with the color of the Sweater proper. The pockets are also tipped with the stripe. Note the fringed sash. Sizes 36 to 44, at..... \$8.98

We also show a complete collection of pure fiber silk Sweaters at \$15.00 to \$19.75.

Pure Dye Silk Sweaters in beautiful colorings are \$25.00 to \$39.50.

Third Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

"Complete Outfitters to the Feminine"

The Coats
OF
Kline's

Are interesting from a comparative standpoint—too!

Kansas City St. Louis Cincinnati Detroit



CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS

We recommend them for durability; no finer Blankets are produced; no matter what the price, their excellence of finish is uniform.

66 x 80-inch 70 x 80-inch 72 x 84-inch
4.75 5.50 6.95

Our Fall and Winter Catalog sent on request

Hadden-Woodin Smart Street Hats
Choice Dress HatsVELVET AND CLOTH SUITS. DRESSES.
VELVET AND CLOTH COATS. COSTUMES.

218 E. Eleventh Street, Opposite Hotel Kupper

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Take Elevator Save \$5 to \$10

\$18, \$20 and \$25 Silk-Lined Suits and Overcoats \$15

It's the new plan of clothes selling, which eliminates high GROUND FLOOR RENTS, DELIVERIES, CREDIT ACCOUNTS and hundreds of SUPERFLUOUS EXPENSES—and YOU save the difference.

Jamerson Clothes Shops

KANSAS CITY
Second Floor
S. E. Cor.
10th and Walnut
ST. LOUIS
Second Floor
N. E. Cor.
8th and Olive

Better Quality
More Style—

at the price of the ordinary—that's what has made our new

Boys' Store

already the most popular place in Kansas City for mothers to shop.



KANSAS CITY, MO.

Berkson Bros

1106-1110 Main Street

The Season's Most Authoritative Modes in

SUITS, COATS,
SKIRTS, WAISTS,
STREET DRESSES
EVENING GOWNS
FURS and MILLINERY
Correspondence invited.

Lemon Hair Shop
Permanent Wave

301 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.

MILLINERY

CHISHOLM
FALL MODELS
Misses' and Children's Department
Linwood and Gilliam Road
Bell St. 2333-W, Linwood

Egner
\$5 and \$10 Hats a Specialty
We Do Remodeling
216 East 11th St.
Home Phone 6009 Main

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Parcel Post orders given prompt attention

HAT CLEANERS

NATIONAL HAT CO.

HAT CLEANING

Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked

210 E. 9TH STREET

H. Phone M-4749

CLEANERS AND DYERS

COUNTRY CLUB

Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.

WESTPORT and BROADWAY

"We clean everything—Try us and see."

Phone South 2028

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"

FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING

CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT

1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.

Bell Main 710 Home tel. Main 2508

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BUTTONS Made from Your Own Goods

Present this ad and receive 5% discount. Write for price list. BRADLEY

BUTTON CO., 512 Altman Bldg.

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MRS. MARGUERITE WILLIAMS, 404

Missouri Bldg.; Bell P. M-7122; shampooing, hairdressing, manicuring, at reasonable prices.

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FUHRMAN BROS.

Watchmakers and Jewelers. Repairing a Specialty. 108 E. 10th St.

ACCOUNTANTS

NORMAN L. TROMANHAUSER

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

303 Commerce Building

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E. B. SILKWOOD, TAILOR

107 East 10th St.

Home Phone Main 3930

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY

Desiring to place advertising in the

Monitor will receive prompt and careful

attention by dealing with the local

representative.

N. E. RICHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg.

Both phones Main 3853

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

BANKS

"Convenient Location" and "Suitable Hours"

Saturdays and Mondays Open until 8 o'clock p.m.

CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST CO.

1019 Grand Avenue

STORAGE

THE SIGN

Quality Service and cleanliness Our Object Moving Packing

OF DISTINCTION

Eighth St. and Troost Av. Fireproof Storage

FLORISTS

A. J. Maxwell

N. E. Cor. 10th St. and Grand Ave.

Telegraphic orders solicited. Prices reasonable. Both telephones Main 3988.

KODAKS

The Highest Grade Material

and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our

KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our enormous business. Send for price list and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue.

KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

HOTELS

THE MONTAGUE

412 West Eleventh Street

European; Rooms single or en suite.

Reasonable rates. Convenient to street cars. Walking distance of shops and theatres.

RESTAURANTS

Gloyd Building Restaurant

821 Walnut Street

MRS. E. J. EDWARDS, Proprietor

Good home cooking served from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.

"Factory to Fireside"

Terms if desired

1528-30 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE

There's a certain satisfaction in knowing you're insured with

LYLE STEPHENSON, The Insurer

Remember 10th St. Entrance E. A. Long Building. Phone NOW Main 1188

COAL

FOR COAL CALL

KATZMAIER

C. W. HOLLEBAUGH, Sales Mgr.

Phones: 246 Bell Grand; Home, Main

REAL ESTATE

FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF

REAL ESTATE—LOANS

ESTATES MANAGED

1213 Waldheim Bldg. Both tels. M-1787

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SAVE ON YOUR PRINTING

Special prices on office stationery, office and factory forms, salesmen's order blanks, bills, etc. GENERAL OFFICE-PRINTING CO. Home Phone Main 926.

HATS—ALL STYLES \$2 and \$3

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.

827 WALNUT ST. (Opp. Commerce Building)

GROCERS

COME OR PHONE TO

Guernsey & Murray

for your

Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods,

Delicatessen and Candies.

Courteous treatment, unexcelled service.

Charge accounts solicited.

Hyde Park Store 3943-45 Main St.

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Latest Novelties. Greatest Values.

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Quick, Reasonable and Reliable.

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LET US HELP you "Dress Up." New lines in every department. C. R. BERT, 75 Genesee St.

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MEN'S CLOTHES OF QUALITY at Moderate prices VOGEL BROTHERS 42nd St., 5th Ave. Established 1887

MANY Monitor readers are enjoying our Egg and Milk Lunches daily. They have found a better way. Why not take advantage also? THE EGG AND MILK LUNCH, 25 Broad Street.

New Fall Hats for All Occasions. Finest material at moderate prices. We remodel hats. E. BROWN, R. 601, 437 Fifth Ave.

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DEPARTMENT STORE OF BOGGS & BULL Nearly half a century of honest merchandising insures you of "True Values" in every House or Store Need

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FLORIST & LANDSCAPE GARDENING GEO. H. COOKE 1102 Connecticut Ave.

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THE HAT SHOP, 114 Laura Street Individually and Style Our Motto MRS. ALBERTA E. FARROW, Millinery

SOUTHERN

NORFOLK, VA.

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JEWELERS—SMITH & WILLIAMS, Inc. 608 E. Main St. Phone Mad. 3247 Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Goods

SEYMOUR CYCLE LADIES' SMART FOOTWEAR 11 West Broad St.

STORAGE—Proof of title and transfer dept. W. Fred Richardson, Inc., Main and Belvidere Sts., Richmond, Va.

THE EVANS HARDWARE CO., Inc. 700 W. Main St., Richmond, Va. Rubber Hose, Screen Doors and Windows

VERRA HAT WORKS, 211 N. 1st St. Ladies' Velvets, Hosiery, and more. Shaped to season's styles. Men's (soft or stiff hats) cleaned and reblocked. New bands if desired.

CENTRAL

BATTLE CREEK, MICH. JEWELERS and DIAMOND BROKERS BROMBERG & GREGORY Bromberg Building

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. A BIG REDUCTION in prices on all goods during the month of October. STUBBINS' LINEN STORE

AUTUMN MILLINERY in attractive models. We request your inspection. CARL STUBBINS' LINEN STORE

CLEANERS and DYERS. Accordion Platting. Mail orders promptly filled. ECONOMY DYE HOUSE.

COAL, COKE and WOOD THE BRUMMELE-VAN STRIEN CO. Bel. So. 612. City 3241

QUALITY MEAT SERVICE CODY HOTEL CAFETERIA—Music during meals. Entrance to West Fulton St. or through Cody Hotel Lobby.

CONFECTIONERY and SODA FOUNTAIN. Light lunches and a fine d'hot luncheon. Miss Tel. 146 Monroe Ave.

DELICATES FOR THE TABLE THE FINEST MEATS, 122-34 South Limestone St.

DIAMONDS, Watches, Silverware, Opera Field and Marine Glasses. Repairing and Grading. C. Hickner Jewelry Co.

ENGRAVED Stationery—Steel die and copper plate cards, invitations and announcements. THE TIGER PRINTING CO.

FUR CUSTOM TAILORING and Hart Schaffner & Marx ready-to-wear CLOTHING. HOUSEMAN & JONES.

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. HENRY B. BARRY, 274 Broadway, Tel. 6964 Riverside.

FURS—Repairs and special orders done now have better quality. R. B. BARRY, 274 Broadway, Tel. 6964 Riverside.

LEWIS ELECTRIC COMPANY THE MOTOR FIRM Motors, Wiring, Millinery—FURS—FUR REPAIRING. Reasonable prices. Fine workmanship.

MRS. M. LINDSEY LEE, Dry Goods—Distinctive different designs in Men's fall neckwear, that excel in beauty and quality. 122-34 South Limestone St.

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PRINTING, Blank Books, Ruled Sheets, Rubber Stamps, Loose Leaf Systems. The TIGER PRINTING CO.

SILVERWARE and NOVELTIES FOSTER, STEVENS & CO. 107-109 Monroe Ave.

THE BEST part about coming to the Friedman Store is the variety of styles in the things which are absolutely correct. This applies to coats, suits, dresses, costumes, and everything that is in the store. M. FRIEDMAN & CO.

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WYOMING PARK Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb. S. H. WILSON & CO. Owner & Builders

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CLOTHING—HATS—FURNISHINGS Dependable Merchandise at Moderate Prices. A. W. JOHNSON CO., 110 West Main

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HARDWARE, Cut Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Royal Crockery. Ware. THE EDWARD WALKER, 100-102, Broadway, Tel. 6964 Riverside.

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NEW VERNON R. McPHEE MEN'S WEAR Across from C. C. A.

DETROIT, MICH.

Call Main 3438 P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO. To Larned Street, East

CARPETS, Oriental and Domestic Rugs cleaned by our own process in new fireproof building. 548 Mt. Elliott Ave. CALE CLARK CLEANING CO.

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CLOTHES Satisfaction for Man and Boy—Home of the Scherer Bldg., 292 Woodward Ave. CLAYTON CO., 53-61 Michigan Ave.

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CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH. (Cont.)

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QUALITY GROCERS SELL QUALITY FLAVORING EXTRACTS STORAGE FURNITURE, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., Co. Michigan and 4th Ave.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

A CAFETERIA serving food like mother's. Equipped to serve your right. COULDER'S Cafeteria, 1200 Columbus Ave.

AMOS HAT SHOP Special Display of New Fall Millinery 1200 Columbus Ave.

BE SURE TO "SEE OUR WINDOWS" WALK-OVER SHOE CO., 39 N. High St. Compliments of NEW METHOD LADIES' SHOES, 37-39 N. High St. Bell Phone 1230. Citizen phone 3230.

GITLIN BROS.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Wear. Workmanship unexcelled. Dressmaking a specialty. 1262 Oak St. Cit. 5718

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LAUNDRY and Dry Cleaning. Family Washing 60c lb. We Clean Window Shades. Troy Laundry Co., Main 2527. Cit. 11136

MACDONALD'S SHOP FOR WOMEN. Outfitter for women, misses and girls. Goodwin Corsets, Social Stationery, Hair Goods, Hair Dressing, Manicuring. Lunch room second floor. 50 North High St.

MISS GROSS, 50 N. HIGH. Correct styles, hats made to order. than elsewhere found here at moderate prices. SNOW CLEANING and PRESSING CO. Satisfies Clean People. Call Main 2061. Citizen 3749

THE PARISIAN DYE HOUSE 14 East Spring St. Benn Main 1715 Citizen 3715

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET BUSINESS HAS NORMAL TREND

Short Coverings a Help to Early Buoyancy in New York and Later Recessions Give Trading a Rather Irregular Aspect

Stocks moved upward buoyantly when the New York market opened this morning. It was a resumption of the bull movement following the reaction of last week and was helped along considerably by covering of shorts who had hoped for lower prices. It was a broad market as indicated by the activity in railroads, war stocks and industrials generally. Reactions from time to time did not impair the steady tone of the market.

Bethlehem Steel nearly touched the price of 500 predicted for its time when, when it was selling for many dollars less than it is now. This morning it rose six points to a new high record of 499; subsequently it declined a point. Baltimore & Ohio was a bright spot among the railroads with an advance of more than a point, and Reading gained a point and Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio and New Haven added to their prices. American Woolen on the strength of the orders from abroad the concern is getting moved up 1 1/2 points.

American Car & Foundry was weak at the start, but it recovered somewhat. Other strong issues were Crucible Steel, Anaconda, Studebaker, which rose three points, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke and Westinghouse.

United Shoe sold off in Boston on account of the government suit, but after losing more than a point it rallied to within half a point of its previous closing. The general market was inclined to be strong and fairly active. Steel common was also a feature in Boston. Trinity sagged, but New Haven hardened slightly.

The New York market was generally strong at the end of the first half hour, and Boston held up fairly well.

As the session advanced some irregularity developed. Railway Steel Springs was an active feature in New York. It opened up a point at 49 1/2 and moved up to 2 points further before midday. Baldwin was off 1/2 at the opening at 130 1/2 and advanced to 135. American Locomotive opened up 1/4 at 98 and rose nearly 3 points higher. U. S. Steel opened up 3/4 at 86 1/2, improved slightly and then receded. Umpire-Overland opened up 3/4 at 257, rose 2 points and then fell back to the opening price. American Woolen moved up to 55.

Southern Pacific opened up 1/4 at 99, improved 1/4 and dropped a good fraction before midday. Net changes at midday on the local exchange were small. New Haven, after opening up 1/4 at 85 1/2 declined more than a point.

Bethlehem Steel got up to the 500 mark shortly after midday. The New York market generally was strong in the afternoon and some new high records for the movement were established before the beginning of the last hour. New York Air Brake, U. S. Steel, Steel Foundries and Sloss-Sheffield were prominent in the advance. The Boston market held fairly steady.

Total New York sales, 1,058,800 shares, \$4,400,000.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT
BERLIN—The Bank of Germany weekly statement as of Oct. 15 shows increases of m.3,887,000 in gold, m.14,408,000 in discounts and m.62,188,000 in deposits. Metal stocks, treasury certificates and notes of other banks decreased m.49,041,000, loans decreased m.587,000, treasury bills decreased m.415,000, notes in circulation decreased m.100,277,000.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE DEBT
On Oct. 1 Massachusetts state net direct debt was \$30,975,410, an increase of \$2,715,503 compared with Dec. 1, 1914. Net contingent debt has decreased \$185,752 to \$25,235,943 in past 10 months.

PARIS BOURSE QUIET
PARIS—The securities markets were quieter today.

WEATHER
BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Generally fair to night; Wednesday fair; moderate south-west winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; moderate south-west winds.

There is much unsettled weather over the country with a few rains in the eastern half and scattered local showers in the western half. Pressure is low in the upper Missouri valley, the Gulf of Mexico, the Canadian districts and the Gulf of Mexico. It is near the average elsewhere. Temperatures are somewhat lower in the extreme Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 58.10 a. m. 63.12 noon 68.2 p. m. 72.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 58.10 New Orleans 52.20
Buffalo 50.10 New York 58.25
Chicago 54.10 Philadelphia 56.50
Cincinnati 50.10 Pittsburgh 52.20
Denver 44.10 Portland, Me. 52.20
Des Moines 44.10 Portland, Ore. 50.50
Jacksonville 74.10 San Francisco 52.20
Kansas City 54.10 St. Louis 58.25
Nauvoo 62.10 Washington 62.10

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:00 High water 8:40 p. m.
Sun sets 4:58 Low water 2:25 a. m.
Length of day 10:58 Moon sets 2:25 a. m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:28 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold.....	33 1/4	33 1/4	33	33
Al-Chal Mf Co.....	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Co pf.....	73 1/4	73 1/4	73	73 1/4
Am Ag Chem.....	67	68 1/4	67	68 1/4
Am Beet Sugar.....	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Am Can.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Am Can pf.....	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Am Car Fy.....	87 1/4	89	85 1/4	85 1/4
Am Coal Prod.....	155 1/4	156 1/4	155	156
Am Cotton Oil.....	60 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	60
Am H & L.....	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Am H & L pf.....	50	51 1/4	49 1/4	51 1/4
Am Ice Sec Co.....	23 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
Am Lined Oil.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Am Lined Oil pf.....	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Am Loco.....	68 1/4	72	68 1/4	69 1/4
Am Smelting.....	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Am Smelting pf.....	109	109	109	109
Am S Sec A pf.....	82	82	82	82
Am S Sec B pf.....	82	82	82	82
Am Steel Fy.....	71	74 1/4	71	72 1/4
Am Sugar.....	113 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Am Sugar pf.....	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
Am Tel & Tel.....	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Am Woolen.....	54	55 1/4	54	55 1/4
Am Woolen pf.....	97	98	97	98
Am Woolen Ct.....	53	54	53	53 1/2
Anaconda.....	76 1/4	76 1/4	76	76
Atchison.....	107	107 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Atchison pf.....	100	100 1/4	100	100
At Coast Line.....	113	113	112 1/4	112 1/4
Bald Loco.....	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Bald Loco pf.....	109	109	108 1/4	109
Balt & Ohio.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Balt & Ohio pf.....	74 1/4	75	74 1/4	75
Batopilas.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel.....	499	500	491 1/4	491 1/4
Beth Steel pf.....	166	166	166	166
B F Goodrich.....	78	78	76 1/4	76 1/4
Brooklyn R T.....	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Burns Bros.....	63	64	63	63 1/4
Burns Bros pf.....	93 1/4	94 1/4	91	91 1/4
Butte & Superior.....	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Cal Petroleum.....	19 1/4	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Cal Petroleum pf.....	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Can Pacific.....	169	169	167 1/4	167 1/4
Cent Leather.....	54 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Cent Leather pf.....	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Ches & Ohio.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Chino Copper.....	50	50 1/4	50	50
C M & St Paul.....	93 1/4	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
C M St Paul pf.....	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Chi & G West.....	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Chi & G West pf.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Ch & N West.....	129 1/4	129 1/4	129	129
Chi R I & Pac.....	21 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Chi R I & Pac pf.....	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Col Fuel.....	59	59 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Col South.....	35	35	35	35
Con Can.....	108	110	108	109
Con Gas.....	145	145 1/4	142 1/4	142 1/4
Con Products.....	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Crucible Steel.....	95	95 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Crucible Steel pf.....	109 1/4	109 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Cub-Am Sugar.....	120	121 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Del & Hudson.....	148	148	148	148
Denver pf.....	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Domes Mine Ltd.....	22	22	21 1/4	21 1/4
Elect Stor Bat.....	73 1/4	73 1/4	71	71
Erie.....	35	35 1/4	34 1/4	35
Erie 1st pf.....	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Erie 2nd pf.....	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Gen Electric.....	179	180	179	179 1/4
Gen Motor.....	340	340	339 1/4	339 1/4
Gen Motor pf.....	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Gt Nor Ore.....	49 1/4	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Gt Nor Ore pf.....	122 1/4	122 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Green Cananea.....	40 1/4	41 1/4	40	40 1/4
Gug Ex Co.....	67 1/4	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
Harv of N J.....	111 1/4	112	110 1/4	110 1/4
Harv of N J pf.....	117	117	117	117
Hay Elec pf.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Illinois Cent.....	108	108	108	108
Inspiration.....	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Int Agr Corp.....	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Int Agr Corp pf.....	53 1/4	53 1/4	53	53
Inter Con Corp.....	22 1/4	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Int Cons Corp pf.....	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Inter Met.....	23	23	22 1/4	22 1/4
Inter Nickel.....	203	203	200 1/4	200 1/4
Inter Nickel pf.....	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Inter Paper.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Kan City So.....	28 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Kan City So pf.....	63	63	62 1/4	62 1/4
Laclede Gas.....	105	105	105	105
Lack Steel.....	85 1/4	87 1/4	85 1/4	86
Lake E & W.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Lehigh Valley.....	76 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
L-Wiles Co.....	29	29	29	29
Mackay Cos.....	78	78	78	78
Mackay Cos pf.....	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Maxwell Motor.....	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4
Max Motor 1st pf.....	97	97	97	97
Max Motor 2d pf.....	52 1/4	52 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Mex Petrol.....	92	93	91 1/4	91 1/4
Mex Petrol pf.....	87	87	87	87
Miami.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Mon Power Co.....	58	58	57 1/4	57 1/4
Mohr & Tex.....	6	6	6	6
Mo Pacific.....	5 1/4	5 1/4	5	5
M S P S S M.....	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
Nat Biscuit.....	129	129	128	128
Nat Enamel.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nat Enamel pf.....	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Nat Lead.....	70 1/4	70 1/4	69	69
Nat Lead pf.....	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
N R R M 1st pf.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
N R R M 2d pf.....	23	23	23	23
Nevada Con.....	15 1/4	15 1/4	15	15
N Y Air Brake.....	153 1/4	153 1/4	147	147
N Y C.....	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
N Y N H & H.....	85 1/4	85 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Nor Southern.....	20	20	20	20
N & W.....	116	116	115 1/4	115 1/4
Northern Pac.....	113 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
O & W.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	30	30
Pennsylvania.....	58 1/4	58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Peoples Gas.....	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
Phila Co.....	47 1/4	48	47 1/4	47 1/4
Pittsburgh Coal.....	41	41	39 1/4	39 1/4
Pitts Coal Pf.....	112 1/4	112 1/4	110	110

MEXICO SHARES FEATURES ON LONDON BOARD

Report of Rehabilitation Loan by United States Bankers Causes Buoyancy—American Department Strong and Active

LONDON—Markets steady but quiet; war loan 98 1/4 cum rights; 98 ex rights; copper higher; rubber lower.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Mexican bonds, rails and traction showed the greatest buoyancy on the stock exchange here today. There were rumors that United States bankers were considering a conditional loan to be used for rehabilitation purposes in the republic.

The American department also was strong with dealings more vigorous on advances from the United States. Canadian Pacific, too, displayed strength on the maintenance of the improvement in the earnings of the road. Otherwise business continued quiet and the tone was irregular. Following an advance there was profit taking in the war loans and they reacted. Price changes in home railway shares were narrow and the foreign group was steady. The tone of mines and oils was hard.

Some members object to the holiday on the exchange next Saturday owing to increasing pressure incident to final war loan conversions.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols money.....	65
Refined 4 1/2.....	98
Refined 5.....	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	92 1/4
Canadian Pacific.....	109 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	90 1/4
Chicago Great Western.....	12 1/4
St Paul.....	91 1/4
Norfolk & Western.....	7 1/4
Erie.....	34 1/4
Do not pf.....	53 1/4
Illinois Cent.....	108 1/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	10 1/4
Kansas & Texas.....	60 1/4
New York Central.....	114 1/4
Ontario & Western.....	11 1/4
Pennsylvania.....	57 1/4
Southern Railway.....	20 1/4
Southern Pacific.....	87 1/4
United States Steel.....	82 1/4
Exchange.....	4.69 1/4

MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA—Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. has purchased 250 acres of land close to the Worth Brothers' plant, at Coatesville, recently purchased by Midvale Company. The price of the added land secured is believed to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

ressed Steel	73 3/4	73 3/4	71 1/4	72 1/4
ss Steel pf. 105	105	105	105	105
ss Corp. 110	110	110	110	110
icksilver.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
llman Co.....164 1/4	164 1/4	164	164	
y Con.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
ading.....	79 1/2	80	79	79
g 1st pf.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
g 2d pf.....	43	43	43	43
p I & S.....	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
p I & S pf.....104	104 1/4	104	104	104
ock Island pf.....	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
omely.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Steel Spring.....	49 1/4	51 1/4	49 1/4	50
A Air Line pf. 39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Sears-Roebuck.....	155 1/4	156 1/4	155 1/4	155 1/4
Sloss Sheffield.....	61 1/4	63 1/4	61	62 1/4
Sloss-Shef pf. 93	93	93	93	93
So Pacific.....	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
So Pac cfs.....115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
So P R Sugar.....	140	141	140	141
So Ry.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Stand Milling.....	81	81	81	81
Stand Milling pf 83	83	83	83	89
St L & S F.....	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
St L & S F 2d pf. 7 3/4	7 3/4	7	7	7 1/4
Stdebaker.....168 1/2	170	167	169	
Stdebaker pf. 110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/2	113 1/4	

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

FOOTWEAR ORDERS RESTRICTED SOMEWHAT BY HIGH PRICES

Demand Better Than Expected in Practically All Lines and With Adjustment of Quotations Factories May Be Forced to Capacity

Prices of footwear seem to be the chief hindrance to the booking of orders which are coming in every day, and if adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, might force many factories to a 100 per cent output.

The demand is better than was expected, all grades from infants' to men's shoes sharing more or less equally in the business, although the proportion of men's footwear in the orders appears now, as it always has, largely in excess of what would be supposed when consumers as a whole are superficially considered.

A few of the promised shipping dates are far into the spring, so buyers are looking around with the hope that some of the country factories may be able to help them out.

There is, however, some hesitation about the placing of or acceptance of this so-called "forced business," as an element of carelessness often taints trading of this character, which is apt to cause disappointment that leads to difficulties, particularly if the improved conditions prove to be nothing more than a temporary spurt of activity.

Concerning present prices little beyond what always applies to a short supply and a smart demand is brought out. Instances are now extremely rare when a manufacturer having stock on hand is willing to sacrifice the advantage which an old purchase gives him, even though he might make a new customer by so doing. Moreover, the demand for medium-priced shoes is too good for buyers outside of a merchants' regular list of customers to appear so desirable that the regulars would be subordinated to a few.

It seems, therefore, as though the jobbers who were late in starting their contracts would have to place them at the ruling rates, and from the way business appears now they will be fortunate if they can do that much. As for the future, no producers of footwear pretend to know a single thing about it, but admit that they would not be surprised at whatever took place.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes say that the road men are sending in a fair amount of orders from the retailers; in fact, the business to date shows an increase over last fall's trip. It is somewhat easier to produce the goods now, as the styles are so close to staples. The grade which interests the wholesalers is selling well. Prices hamper free ordering, as the many restrictions put upon present and future business tend toward curtailment.

About the only comment which might be made regarding men's side leather shoes is that the congested conditions at the factories have, if anything, increased since the first of the month. The advanced prices have occasioned a closer search for goods to substitute, and bark tanned stock is more or less acceptable. Combinations are resorted to, in hopes to meet the favor of the buyers. Here is a popular one: Elk three fourth foxed blucher, with an oose split top. Every bit as good as an elk upper, it is said, and 15 cents a pair less. In view of the high cost of elk, chrome and waterproof leather, such changes will help trading, it is expected.

Ladies' footwear is having an excellent demand from low to high-grade. The factory output is not showing a normal number of pairs, on account of the steady call for novelties, which are more fussy in their makeup than ever before. The unexpected return of the velvet boot has taken the market by surprise, and the sudden demand for pieces velvet has cleaned out certain grades of it, which is an added difficulty for shoemakers. High cuts are running well; vici and chrome patent leather are extremely popular.

The advance noted in the adult shoes has not struck misses' and children's grades to any perceptible extent, although it is, of course, expected if conditions continue as they are now. Manufacturers report business good, with a growing tendency. Orders average ordinary in size. There have been, however, a few large contracts accepted from certain big operators all of which call for strictly staple goods. Lower grades costing 60 cents, 70 cents and 80 cents are still obtainable and from that up to 90 cents, \$1 and \$1.10 can also be secured. The factories are all busy or becoming so, and the fall months will be active ones.

The packer hide market is a little peculiar, for, though held in strong hands, it sometimes flops around in an unexpected way, as witnessed last week when sales were booked by some at a shade off and by others at prices close to quotations.

It was rather surprising to the packers when a range of prices was given to a big operator who was ready for business, to find the deal but half what was expected.

Furthermore, tanners show no great concern about the predicted spring value, the present now being about all they care about, so taking the situation as it was revealed last week, the tanners had the best of it, not that they beat the market exactly but by their actions did keep the packers aggressive if not solicitous.

As a matter of fact, the war requirements have been worked on the tanners

until they are somewhat threadbare, and although they are a tremendous factor, they have lost some of their potency through familiarity which enables the tanners to see the situation as clearly as they would any other abnormal demand.

It stands for reason, therefore, that the foreign affairs have been stripped of that apprehension which featured them at the beginning of hostilities, and tanners can work out the probabilities of what the armies will consume as accurately as can the packers.

After all, it is simple addition, the sum total subtracted from the supply gives the answer, and with it must go the fact that the war will have an end sometime.

So future values, although they may be dependable upon the war's duration, can be figured with sufficient accuracy to enable tanners to operate conservatively, which also should mean with safety, hence there is no longer any apprehension that one will get a corner on hides or that a moderate quantity will be unavailable whenever wanted.

Hemlock sole leather is having a good demand in all grades and all weights. A much improved foreign business is reported with a snap to the domestic trading quite unusual.

Union backs are having the brightest sort of business and dealers are very firm when prices are considered. In fact, they are up a bit, for fair sized lots tannery run brought from 47c. to 48c. and buyers were fortunate that 49c. was not asked, for they would have been obliged to pay it. Everything looks strong and 50c. may bob up before Nov. 1.

Oak backs and bends are moving, though not in equal quantities to other tannages. The supply is low and prices were firm. Light backs bring 52c. and bend 57c. and 5c. asked.

Calfskins are not over active. Some weights of smooth finish are well sold out. The revival of the call for vici kid has checked the sale of light-weight skins, although the demand for the medium whole that to some extent. On the whole, calfskins are rather quiet.

Side upper leather merchants are having a good business, for what the home demand lacks the foreign trade makes up. Prices are just high enough to cause domestic buyers to soar the market thoroughly, and it is said that there is more buying of bark tanned leather in consequence.

Patent sides are selling steadily. The prospects look good for this stock, as trading in shiny leather footwear from low to the higher grades keep on apace. The demand for patent colt is good, and it is a fair presumption that it will be better than that as the fine shoe trade will call for more of this stock as the season advances.

Glazed kid is in a better position than it has been for the past five years. Everybody is busy and every grade finds a customer. The low-priced skins are not only sold out, but also sold ahead, and skins from 14 to 18 cents are apt to be in the same condition when spring cutting begins. In every respect the glazed kid dealers feel that a good future business is assured.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Another \$25,000,000 British gold shipment is expected from Halifax to New York in next few days.

Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central railroads have closed with Illinois Steel Company for 15,000 tons rails each, making rail orders booked since Oct. 1 242,500 tons.

President Osgood of Victor-American Fuel Company of Denver says that object of proposal to consolidate principal coal mining companies of Colorado, exclusive of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, is to reduce operating costs by an estimated amount of \$2,000,000 a year. Increases in miners' wages, introduction of an eight-hour day and enforcement of the workmen's compensation law are among chief causes of greatly increased cost of production.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$7.75 and \$8.25 bbl, \$1@1.10 bag; pastry, \$7 bbl, 90c bag. Butter—Print, 37c lb; tub 32c. Eggs—Fancy brown, 55c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 50c doz; cold storage, 35c doz. Sugar—Granulated, 6c per single lb; 5.45 per lb in 100-lb bags. Potatoes—Maine, 27c pk, \$1.15 bu. Beans—Medium pea 13c qt, \$1 pk; California, 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes 12c qt, 95c pk; red kidney, 15c qt, \$1.15 peck. Oranges—California navels, 40@55c per dozen.

MISSOURI WINTER WHEAT

COLUMBIA, Mo.—State board of agriculture says: Wheat sowing is unusually late, owing to a wet September and to fear of Hessian fly. Correspondents estimate that only 19 per cent had been seeded by Oct. 1. It is further figured that 28 per cent of wheat ground is yet to be plowed. In some northern counties threshing from the shock is just being completed. Much stack threshing remains to be done.

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW HAVEN ROAD BRIGHTER

First Three Months of Current Year Encouraging but Annual Report Says Permanent Financing Before Dividends

Drastic curtailment of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad's expenditures enabled the company to report a \$3,000,000 increase in net revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30. In addition to this the company is now showing a marked improvement in current earnings. The annual report just issued says that despite a decline of operating revenues to \$65,379,264, operating expenses were cut to \$44,128,624, so that net revenue was raised by \$3,033,059 to \$21,252,640 and total operating income increased by \$3,851,959 to \$15,502,081.

The report further says: "The first three months of the current fiscal year show marked improvement in the earnings of the company, both gross and net, but your directors cannot consider the declaration of any dividend until they are assured of the permanent financing of the company."

"The amount of possible loss in the sale of the properties that must be sold by order of the federal court, the existence of the large floating debt and the need of money for making improvements, all affect the ability of the company to pay dividends."

"The last two years," says the report, "have been the most critical in the history of the company, and there has been difficulty in maintaining its integrity. Since July 1, 1913, there has been a widespread depression in business, affecting adversely the earning power of your property. For example, gross operating revenues compare as follows: 1913, \$70,458,700; 1914, \$67,452,592; 1915, \$65,379,264."

"This business depression has also affected all of the subordinate properties in which your company is interested, so that the returns to your company for the last year were \$4,759,610 less than for 1913, and \$1,135,451 less than for 1914."

"This large decrease in earnings and income made it necessary for the company to retrench in every way."

The expense reduction was \$1,101,823, or 12.48 per cent in maintenance of way and structures; \$611,948, or 5.89 per cent, in maintenance of equipment; \$3,020,169, or 11.19 per cent in transportation expenses; \$23,652, or 5.71 per cent in traffic expenses; \$22,393, or 3.64 per cent in miscellaneous operations, and \$312,877, or 16.26 per cent, in general expenses.

Despite the reduced maintenance costs, the report states that "the property has been well maintained during the past year, and its track and structures are in better condition than for several years."

"The amount spent per mile of track maintained was \$163.47, which is the largest amount in the history of the company except for the previous year. The same may be said about all classes of equipment, although the company is somewhat behind in repairs to freight cars and in the varnishing and painting of passenger cars and locomotives." On June 30, 38.63 or 11.26 per cent of the cars in freight service needed repairs, small or large.

Reductions in transportation expenses resulted from greater operating efficiency. The general expenses reduction, despite \$176,275 additional for pensions and \$66,711 for valuation expenses, was made possible by a cut of \$45,718 in salaries and expenses for general officers and \$180,708 in law expenses.

The report continues: "Unless industrial and general conditions change so as to restore the value and earning power of all transportation agencies the company will without doubt suffer considerable losses from the sale of those properties which the United States district court has ordered sold."

"Whether these losses will be so great as to impair the capital stock of the company cannot be determined until sales of various pieces of property have been made and until the valuation now being made by the interstate commerce commission is completed."

"The directors therefore have thought it was not wise to make any general charges to profit and loss at this time, but simply to state that there may be large losses which may be offset all or in part by a proper valuation of the property."

Referring to possible suits for restitution, the report says: "After earnest and thorough discussion and consideration, with the assistance and in accordance with the advice of able counsel specially employed in these matters, the directors voted unanimously that any such suits, except the so-called 'Billard case,' in which suit is now pending, would be long drawn out, full of complications and very expensive, and would result in nothing but a waste of the stockholders' money."

"Every effort is now being made to sell at fair prices real estate and other property not needed to protect the company in its future development and with the proceeds to make improvements to pay part of the floating debt or to purchase the company's own securities in the market and thus reduce interest charges."

"Your company, through the Navigation company, owns securities of a book value of \$4,200,000 of the Eastern Steam-

ship Corporation, which is in the hands of receivers. An effort is now being made to reorganize that corporation, but there will without doubt be a loss and your company will have to take securities of a different kind and participate in the loss."

"It is necessary for your company to spend considerable money in the next few years for improvements. A few of the larger items that must be considered are:

Rebuilding the Thames river bridge, about	\$2,500,000
800 steel passenger cars (contracted for in 1913)	3,000,000
100 steam engines of large capacity	2,500,000
3000 freight cars	3,000,000
Electric equipment	1,500,000
Better ballast on important main and branch lines	1,000,000
Improved and added signals	1,000,000
Added trackage, yards, siding, etc	3,000,000
Improved terminal facilities	4,000,000
Total	\$22,100,000

"To this must be added an indeterminate amount for grade separations and many items of improvement in shops, bridges, passenger stations, small buildings, grade revisions so as to increase train tonnage, heavier rails and advances to the New York Connecting and New York, Westchester & Boston railroads, and to certain subordinate companies to enable them to sustain themselves until they are sold under court decree."

"It is not too much to say that at least \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 should be spent in the next five years over and above ordinary operating expenses and fixed charges. Part of this money should be taken from earnings and part from the sale of property and securities."

"The relations between the state commissions, the interstate commerce commission, and the company have been frank and cordial, and the members of the various commissions have been receptive of proposals and helpful with advice and action. The relations with the public and with the press have also been pleasant throughout the year."

"The standing of the company with the public and with public bodies has helped it to tide over a most serious period. The road is solvent and its next most important problem is to adopt some comprehensive plan for handling its debts and providing funds for making those improvements which are essential."

RESERVES OF BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, including the Old Colony Trust Company, are appended:

	Legal	Actual	Legal
	Oct 15	Oct 15	Oct 9
Union	28.5%	38.4%	21.0%
Old Colony	24.0	44.0	26.9
Fourth-Atlantic	15.6	19.5	16.1
Merchants	18.3	44.8	18.2
Second	17.2	32.8	18.4
Shawmut	15.5	29.3	16.3
Webster & Atlas	17.4	18.9	18.3
Raytheon	18.7	22.8	18.3
First	20.6	30.6	21.0
Security	21.7	37.9	20.1
Commercial	17.1	27.8	16.5
Old Colony Trust	16.5	30.3	17.2
Average	17.7	31.8	18.2

Average legal reserve is .5 per cent lower and average actual reserve is .2 per cent higher than a week ago. Four of the 12 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and seven in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, against none below last week.

BERKSHIRE STREET RAILWAY REPORT

Berkshire Street Railway Company reports to the public service commission for year ended June 30, as follows:

By operation revenue	\$551,196	Decrease \$43,269
Net revenue	148,437	34,558
Net after taxes	86,775	43,130
Gross inc	88,430	43,130
Total deduc	206,520	1,774
Inc bal to p & l	\$118,090	\$45,583

*Increase, †Deficit.

ATCHISON CROP REPORT GOOD

CHICAGO—Atchison road's crop report says: Favorable weather permitted good progress to be made in plowing, seeding and fall working. There is a great deal of area to be planted to fall wheat. Where it is up it is doing fine. Threshing is progressing where weather permits, but much of the grain shows stock damage and is poor.

EFFECT OF ENGLISH WAR LOAN ON SAVINGS BANKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—The following extracts are from a letter in the Bankers' Magazine, contributed by A. H. Gibson, relating to the savings banks and the second English war loan:

While proof is forthcoming that the savings banks experienced few withdrawals on account of subscriptions to the first war loan, a very different state of affairs arose after the appearance of the prospectus, on June 21 of this year, of the second war loan. The effect of the issue of the second loan on savings banks is shown by a decrease of about £20,000,000 in the aggregate funds during the four weeks July 11-Aug. 7, between which dates depositors' subscriptions to the loan are believed to have been mainly paid up in full under discount. The decrease of £20,000,000 represents exactly 8 per cent of the aggregate funds at July 10.

By an interesting coincidence the trustee savings banks and the postoffice savings bank both suffered a like proportionate decrease, the figures being about £4,200,000 and £15,800,000 respectively. The decrease in the funds of the trustee savings banks will mean an immediate loss in revenue to such

WAR'S DEMANDS GIVE IMPETUS TO BUSINESS

Although Stagnation Is at an End Abnormal Influence May Bring Own Difficulties Due to Unconstructive Cause

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The commercial and financial development lately has been of such nature as to confirm the encouraging predictions during the last several months, says the First National Bank of this city. The stagnation of business is practically at an end, and were it not that a part of the impetus toward renewed activities is due to an abnormal demand created by the war, the commercial contentment of the South would be secure, notwithstanding the deterioration of crops within the last six weeks. If the industrial progress of today were the offspring of constructive instead of destruction, and we could be rid of the necessity of continuous adjustment because of the kaleidoscopic changes in international affairs, we might easily return to the customary methods of laying plans for the development of the future.

As it is, there is a substantial apprehension among the students of economic conditions, that the stimulus from the present volume may bring its own difficulties when the abnormal demand for a number of commodities shall have ceased. As stocks ascend in the scale of prices by leaps and bounds, to a point far in excess of that justified by the earnings of the corporations holding favorable contracts for manufacture or supply, constant warnings become the doctrine of the conservative advisers.

The government crop report on cotton showed an unusual depreciation for this season of the year, contributing doubtless to the upward trend of the market. To the producer of an average crop, the increase in price will offset the decrease in population, but to the cotton farmer with a short crop, whether by storm or insect, by drought or moisture, the situation contains no compensating element.

It is very probable that most of the southern banking institutions have refrained from engaging any portion of the new Anglo-French \$500,000,000 loan bonds, even though the South is dependent upon a ready foreign market and a stable exchange value for support in marketing its chief commodity. The banks of this section on account of the fluctuations of the seasonal requirements have never been able to purchase even choice local securities, but have sought to keep their funds invested in commercial paper of shorter duration, allowing municipalities and various political subdivisions, as well as industrial and public utility concerns to sell their bonds away from home. Since the outbreak of the European war and a consequent derangement of the export market, the banks, in order to patiently extend existing credits and grant further accommodations to clients depending upon them until adjustments in value and volume might be brought about, have themselves been users of credit, by rediscounting with correspondents in the North and East, or with the federal reserve banks in their respective districts. The southern banks could not, therefore, assume to help bear the burden proportionately of solving international complexities.

The local conditions continue to grow better. Birmingham may soon aspire to be one of the bright spots in the South. Pay rolls are increasing to the advantage of the merchant and the landlady. The sales of pig iron are very much in advance of the production and surplus stocks are no more. Advance sales are freely reported for the output, reaching well into the middle of the second quarter of next year. It is believed by many that No. 2 foundry will be selling in a few weeks at \$13 a ton. There are said to be 27 furnaces in the Birmingham district, and 22 of them are now in operation, a third of which are making basic or steel iron.

ENGLISH WOOL TOPMAKERS SEEK EASING OF EMBARGO

Proposed That at First Limited Quantities Might Be Allowed to Be Exported to Allied Countries and Eventually Plan Might Include Neutrals

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BRADFORD, England, Oct. 1.—Encouraged by the granting of permission to export crossbred and English wools, topmakers have started a movement to secure a relaxation of the embargo on the export of crossbred tops. For a start it is proposed that limited quantities might be allowed to go to allied countries only, but if it were seen that stocks continued to accumulate and prices to decline, the scope of the proposal would eventually be widened to embrace neutrals. A revolution in favor of the narrower concession has been passed by the export trade section of the Bradford chamber of commerce, and referred by the chamber to a special committee. Apparently it is felt by the chamber that it would savor of inconsistency for them to back the action of the export trade section, for, only as recently as June 22, at the time of the outcry about the scarcity of tops, they appealed to the war office to cease recruiting among the woolcombers and to return 2000 of them from the army to their employment. At any rate, they have instituted an inquiry among topmakers, commission combers, and spinners as to the present state of stocks, and their action will presumably be guided by the information so elicited. Topmakers are unanimously of opinion that there is a surplus over and above home trade requirements, and if the chamber of commerce should refuse to support them they will probably approach the government independently.

Since the beginning of July prices of crossbred tops have fallen from 3d. to 5d. per pound, and for the last two months trade in them has been very slow. Topmakers would therefore welcome the opportunity to export for the sake of the support it would give to the market, while spinners, whose interests lie in the direction of cheap tops, would like to see the embargo maintained. The export of merino tops is being permitted to France and Italy in cases where the buyers can show that the material is needed for the manufacture of military cloths for the governments of these countries, but no shipments are permitted to the United States or any other neutral country, and none even to Japan.

A few licenses have been granted this week for the shipment of crossbred and English wool, including some for the United States, but no general distribution has yet been made. It is believed that applications have been sent in for a quantity considerably in excess of the 125,000 bales fixed as the provisional limit of exports. It is stated that in the consideration of applications by the war trade department regard will be had only to bona fide sales, and that no licenses will be granted for speculative shipments intended to be sold on arrival.

At the London wool market the course of prices during the past week has been fairly steady. Good sound merino combings have continued to command excellent prices, and the lighter and more stylish greasy crossbreds of all grades have shown a further hardening tendency, partly in response to a considerable export demand. Greasy crossbreds of middling style have sold without change, and so have slipped crossbreds, while soured crossbreds from New Zealand have been receiving rather more attention, and in some cases have shown a slight advance on recent low prices. American buyers are taking crossbreds of good style and light condition, chiefly in quantities from 40's to 56's, and in suitable lots they are paying anything from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d., according to quality and yield. After the present sale the Russian buying of soured merinos is expected to be suspended for some time, as the Archangel route will presently be closed for the winter. The list for the next series beginning on

Oct. 26 is already closed. It shows net new arrivals of 91,600 bales, comprising 63,000 bales Australian, 15,100 bales New Zealand, and 8500 bales Cape. To these will have to be added the wools held over from the present series, of which the quantity is likely to be considerable, for besides the withdrawals, a good deal of wool has been listed which it has been impossible to show because of the labor and storage difficulties.

The Australian selling season is now in full swing at Sydney, and a preliminary sale has been held at Melbourne, although weekly selling does not begin there until late next month. Allied and neutral countries are being allowed to buy crossbreds in Australia, apparently without limit, and their competition is already having a marked effect on prices. Cables received from Sydney on Monday reported a rise of 30 per cent on crossbred wool, as compared with the previous week. The new clip is described as short, thin, fine, dry and weak, with less burr than last year, but dustier. There is also a considerable shortage which is variously estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000 bales. A big shortage is reported, too, from South America, amounting, it is said, to 20 per cent of last year's clip for the Argentine and Uruguay. Traders in England are mystified by the extravagant prices reported to have been paid at Buenos Aires for wool still on the sheep's back. The buying was first stated to be for America, but reports from America deny this. It is certain that no buying will be done in South America by this country unless prices moderate very materially.

ENGLISH BANK CONSOLIDATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—Parr's Bank, Limited, has taken over the banking business of Thomas Barnard & Co. of Bedford, which will be conducted in the future as a branch of Parr's Bank without change of management, and under the personal superintendence of Thomas Barnard as local director.

Thomas Barnard & Co. of Bedford, of which T. H. Barnard is the sole partner, was founded in 1799. According to the balance sheet to Sept. 29, 1913, deposit and current accounts totaled £232,500, while cash in hand, with London agents and at call and notice were £108,800. Notes in circulation were £280,000 and partner's capital £280,000. Securities held amounted to £125,000 and advances to customers, loans and bills discounted £176,800.

AMERICAN WOOLEN RECEIVES BIG ORDER

American Woollen has finally closed, after long negotiation with the Russian government, an order for 5,000,000 yards of heavy woollen overcoatings, the gross value of which is above \$7,000,000.

This is the largest individual order ever received by any woollen mill. With this latest order the total of American Woollen's war business is now close to \$21,000,000, an aggregate equivalent to about 40 per cent of a normal year's domestic bookings.

It is understood that further orders are pending with the Russian government for additional cloth and it is more than probable that the American Woollen order business will cross the \$25,000,000 mark within the near future.

Work has already been started upon the huge Russian order and as it is entirely of one quality its production will be very rapid. Final deliveries extend into March of next year.



VESSEL SHARES

The American Navigation Company is engaged in the general ocean freight transportation business.

It has no competition with either lines or liners, and employs its tonnage at the highest possible rates obtainable.

It has behind it the managerial experience of a shipping house of nearly 60 years standing.

Its earnings are considerably more than its liberal quarterly dividend disbursements.

It is desired to acquire another vessel as soon as possible, and a limited number of shares will be sold at par, \$10.00 each, for that purpose; after which the price may be increased.

Investigation by careful investors looking for substantial business profits is invited.

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AMERICAN NAVIGATION CO.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

YALE FOOTBALL TEAM SHOWING BETTER ATTACK

Head Coach Hinkey Appears to Be Giving More Attention to Old-Style Rushing Game and Less to the Lateral Passing

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the Yale varsity football team is today well on the road toward making a better showing in its championship games against Princeton and Harvard this fall than last is the opinion of those in close touch with the situation despite the fact that H. W. Le Gore, the star fullback, will be ineligible. Today will find the coaches putting the players through a strenuous scrimmage in preparation for the game with Washington & Jefferson Saturday and they expect to correct several faults which showed up in the game last Saturday.

Although it is acknowledged that the varsity is not as well developed as Harvard or Princeton at this time of the season, the showing made last Saturday as well as in the practice scrimmages which were held in the open last week has tended to make the outlook much brighter than in several months. Much of this is due to the fact that the players have been using the old-style line plunging attack in preference to lateral passing.

Last year and this fall, in fact up to about a week ago, the lateral passing game seemed to have the stage and it was not working out any better this fall than last season. There is no question but what it has its value in attack; but it does not appear as a success when used continuously and it looks to the outsider as if the Yale coaches had at last come to that conclusion as they did not use it at all against Springfield.

Individually Yale certainly has players enough to make a championship team. Despite the fact that several of the best men are ineligible, there is a wealth of big men, men who know considerable football and about all they need is the development of team play and some individual coaching in Yale's system of play. Coaches have been rather scarce here this fall, but they are beginning to come in larger numbers and should make themselves felt in the remaining weeks of training.

There are two candidates for center in N. M. Way '16 and C. B. White '16S. At the present time Way has the preference. He was a substitute guard in 1913 and was ineligible last fall. White was the regular center last year. In the games and practice this fall Way has shown greater defensive strength and while his passing has not been of the best, it is expected that he will be able to correct this before the championship games.

J. R. Sheldon, Jr., '16S and C. F. Black '17S are the leading candidates for the guard positions. Sheldon was on the varsity crew last spring and is a splendid football player. Black was captain and star on the freshman eleven last fall and is easily the best of the guard candidates. J. P. Walden '16 and H. V. von Holt '16 are the leading substitute guards, the first named having been a regular guard last year.

H. M. Baldrige '18 and C. M. Sheldon, Jr., '18S are now the leading candidates for the tackle positions and both are showing up well. The first named was on the freshman team last year while Sheldon was a substitute tackle last fall. A. L. Gates '18 appears to be the next best man for one of these positions unless C. W. Betts '16S, a regular tackle last fall, gets back into the tackle squad.

For ends the squad does not seem to have a Shevlin, Hinkey or Kilpatrick. G. C. Moseley '17S and Allen, ends on the last fall freshman eleven, are the leading candidates just now. Betts has been out of the practice for some time and is not expected back for a week or two. He appears to have the making of a good end, but loss of practice may necessitate his going back to the tackle squad with which work he is more familiar. Church and Blodgett appear to be the next best.

It now looks as if Capt. A. D. Wilson '16 would stay at quarterback. B. V. Thompson '18, quarterback on last year's freshman team, Richard Bentley '17, substitute varsity quarterback last fall, and W. D. Savage '16 are the other candidates and Thompson is probably the best man next to Wilson; but as Wilson has not been showing up very strongly at halfback, it looks very much as if he would stay at quarter, especially as he appears to be the best of the men eligible to try for the place.

For the rest of the backfield there appears to be a lot of material. With Le Gore out, Guernsey is the leading candidate for fullback. For the halfbacks, R. M. Scovill '16S, regular back last year, is sure of one of them. As to the other there is still much doubt. C. P. Taft, '20, '18, the basketball captain; J. M. Neville '18, K. R. Smith '18 and F. E. Waite '17 appear to be the most likely candidates.



(Copyright International News Service)

N. M. Way '16, center on Yale varsity football team of 1915

SLOSSON MEETS DE ORO TONIGHT IN CAROM PLAY

Balkline Billiard Star Plays Three-Cushion Champion in Second Block of Fifty Points

NEW YORK—Much interest is being taken here today in the match between Alfredo De Oro and George Slosson at three-cushion caroms which continues here this evening with a block of 50 points. Play will continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings with the same number of points being played each evening.

De Oro holds the world's championship title at three-cushion play, following the withdrawal of W. B. Huey, while Slosson has always been famous for his balkline billiards. Leading balkline players have always claimed that should one of their number take up the game of three-cushions the exponents of the latter style of game would be shown up as lacking in a thorough knowledge of billiards. The fact that most, if not all the leading three-cushion players were formerly pocket billiardists has caused this claim to become general among the balkline players.

The present match should go a long way to deciding the issue, as Slosson is undoubtedly one of the most experienced of the present balkline players, whereas De Oro is one of the greatest match players the three-cushion game has ever had.

The popularity of the three-cushion game is given as the cause of Slosson taking up the game. His first intention was to enter in the Interstate Three-Cushion League, but he later decided to go into individual contests.

De Oro defeated Slosson in the first block of their match Monday evening, 50 to 43.

Neither of the contestants was quite in stride, but each played a game that was pleasing and daring. There were few times that safety play was attempted, both Slosson and De Oro scoring freely, and it was in large part due to this feature that the game was so keenly interesting.

Slosson gained a lead at the start, but he could not maintain the advantage, and the Cuban expert went to the front in the middle game. At one time he was leading by 16 points, but Slosson played better from the fifty-fourth inning and began to draw up. He evened the match in the eighty-sixth, but that ended the rally and De Oro ran out in the ninety-first inning.

THREE MEN ARE TIED WITH 173

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Three of the 756 riflemen competing in the national rifle matches under the auspices of the federal government, begun here Monday, were tied with a score of 173 out of a possible 175. The distance covered in yesterday's shooting was 200 and 300 yards rapid-fire and 300 yards slow-fire. The 600 and 100-yard slow-fire matches are to be shot today.

Those tied for the lead are: Capt. C. K. LaMotte, nineteenth United States infantry; Sergt. J. S. Stewart, Massachusetts, and Sergt. B. Otey, Wyoming.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS AT TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual fall tennis tournament at Tufts College started Monday and resulted as follows:

Winner '18 defeated McClelland '19, 6-0, 6-2; Gore '16 defeated Wiggins '16, 6-2, 6-0; Lee '16 defeated Loveloy '19, 6-2, 6-0; Lane '17 defeated Warren '18, 6-4, 7-5; Krans '16 defeated Hartwell '19, 6-0, 6-4; Davies '17 defeated Stubbins '19, 6-4, 7-5; McKenzie '18 defeated Codrington '17, 6-4, 7-5; O'Mara '18 defeated Patterson '16, 6-1, 6-1; Woodill '18 defeated Hall '16, 6-0, 6-4.

Tufts football men were given an easy workout, although most of the men went through the Middlebury game without trouble. The coaches devoted the greater part of the day to blackboard talks, correcting the many faults of the line which were brought to light in the Middlebury game. A change was made in some of the formations to do away with the offense penalties, of which Tufts has received many in the last few games.

COACHES PLAN TO WORK PRINCETON MEN HARD TODAY

Several Mistakes to Be Corrected and Shifts Made Before Game With Strong Dartmouth Eleven

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton football coaches plan a hard practice for today. Monday afternoon was devoted to an effort on the part of Head Coach Rush to remove any over confidence that may have resulted from the large score of the Lafayette game. The day's practice was one of the most disappointing of recent times. With practically all of the stars taking part in the scrimmage, the regulars required nearly half an hour, with continuous possession of the ball, to score on the second team.

Offensive power of the line was at low ebb, and seldom could the backs get their plays well started before some substitute downed him. Finally, Shea managed to go through tackle for the dash that scored.

Instead of the usual light Monday workout, the men started at 3 o'clock and were not excused until half an hour after dark. Secret practice was taken up almost entirely by the usual drills on interference with the rehearsing of a few plays thrown in. Kicking came in for a share of attention and the final hour was devoted to scrimmage.

With Captain Glick at quarter, Shea, Tibbott and Driggs composed the backfield. Tibbott's appearance was his first for a week, but he needs more work before he returns to his best form. Shea outlasted him and played finely.

B. C. Law, playing with the second string men, furnished the real feature of the afternoon, for he alone proved capable of piercing the opposing defense. Twice he made long gains on a lateral pass play, and on simple end runs he outlasted the other backs.

LEHIGH SQUAD IN LONG PRACTICE

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh started work Monday for the Muhlenberg contest and it was the first solid day's practice in a whole week. The Albright game did not put out any of the men and all the veterans except James Keady were in uniform. The first part of the afternoon was devoted to limbering up exercises, mainly sending the linemen down the field under C. Hall's and Kennedy's long punts, with the backfield men receiving.

After this Coach J. T. Keady pointed out wherein the men failed at times in Saturday's game and then for the first time this season ordered the field cleared for secret practice, during which a number of new plays and signals were given out. Coach Keady was well satisfied with the manner in which the men assimilated the two shifts, etc. There was a constant changing of halfbacks and in all five quarterbacks were used during the afternoon.

DE ORO IS AGAIN BILLIARD LEADER

CHICAGO — Alfredo De Oro of New York again is world champion at three-cushion billiards. William Huey of Chicago officially forfeited all claim to the title Monday when he returned the diamond trophy emblematic of the championship to its donor, August Kleckhefer of Chicago, who had entered a challenge to the winner of the scheduled Huey-De Oro match, will meet De Oro for the championship, it was announced.

EASTERN CLUBS VOTE TO START SEASON

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Eastern Baseball Association at its annual meeting here Monday voted to start next season, but no definite action was taken regarding the awarding of franchises. The association suspended temporarily this year owing to the withdrawal of the Hartford, Springfield and New Haven clubs. Those present favored a six-circuit league, composed of Bridgeport, New London, Hartford, New Haven, Springfield and Pittsfield.

CORNELL SQUAD WORKING TO MEET HARVARD ELEVEN

Followers Confident That Line Will Hold Against Crimson—O'Hearn Joins Coaching Staff

ITHACA, N. Y.—With only four days of real work awaiting them before the trip to Cambridge, where they will play Harvard on Saturday, the Cornell football squad entered upon the usual routine Monday afternoon. All of the most important players were pronounced in good shape by the coaches, except Bailey and Welles, tackles, and Jameson and Gillies, are coming along well. In Jewett and Fischer, Cornell has two good substitutes for the tackle position, but if Jameson continues to get back his true form, there will be no need for substitutions against Harvard.

At present it would appear as if Cornell would line up against the Crimson a rush line which, from tackle to tackle, weighs 192 pounds on the average. Cool at center, who weighs 168, being the lightest man on the line. Special attention was paid Monday to the ends, particularly to Shelton, who was way off form Saturday. It is felt here that the right end problem is one of the most important to solve. There is no doubt felt here but that the Cornell line will be able to hold Harvard at least even.

In the race for sub-halfbacks, Schlichter, Lewis and Hoffman have the call, Dr. Sharpe planning to use all three Saturday. Barrett and Shiverick practiced punting in the afternoon and both kicked a few field goals. The coaching staff was increased by the arrival of John O'Hearn, right end on last year's eleven and a star player. O'Hearn has been watching Harvard all year and his report to the coaches is of great value.

FRESHMAN CREWS RACE THIS WEEK FOR SLOCUM CUP

The regatta in which the Harvard Freshman dormitory crews are to compete for the Slocum trophy and individual medals will be held on Thursday and Friday of this week. By the same system of point scoring as was used last year, all crews will have the chance to help to win the trophy.

The winning first dormitory crew will earn its dormitory 5 points; the winning second 4 points, and the winning third 3 points. In each event the crew coming in second will receive 2 points, and the crew placing third will get 1 point. Gore Hall won the regatta last year, Standish and Smith finishing in the order named.

Beginning next week two evenly matched freshman crews will be put on the water in order to give the best men a further try-out. These crews will be kept until the regatta to be held on Thursday, Nov. 4, which will terminate the university fall season. It is expected that after this there will be voluntary rowing in singles for university oarsmen.

J. N. MANNING AND DOYLE WIN PLAY

J. N. Manning of the Brae-Burn Country Club and P. J. Doyle, the Myopia Hunt Club professional golfer, captured first honor in the open four-ball best ball foursomes tournament at Belmont Springs Monday. They played consistent golf for the two rounds of the course, having a 72 for their best ball in the morning and a 74 in the afternoon.

There were 50 starters and four cash prizes aggregating \$200. Doyle taking the biggest, \$100. There was a tie for second prize, with two pairs having 148 each. Fourth money went to George Bowden of Telesco, who had R. S. Lyons of Albemarle as his partner. F. J. Wright of Scarborough and J. C. Blair of Commonwealth finished seventh, with 155.

MRS. ROOPE WINS AT COUNTRY CLUB

Mrs. G. W. Roope of the Brae-Burn Country Club led a field of 36 starters in the women's open medal play handicap Monday at The Country Club with a gross score of 92. She played some especially fine golf, particularly on the home journey where she got a 44, the only lapse from fine golf coming at the fourteenth where she had a seven. Mrs. Roope was also the low net scorer at 91, but since she could take but one of the prizes the net went to the second best scorer, Mrs. E. A. Fletcher of Oakley, who had a card of 101-8-93. Mrs. Roope's card:

Out 6 4 7 4 5 5 4 6 7-48

Home 3 5 6 4 7 5 3 6 5-44-92

DEVON POLO FOUR WINS FROM AIKEN

PHILADELPHIA—The Devon polo team defeated the Aiken Tigers seven goals to six in an extra period game for the autumn tournament cup played at Bryn Mawr Monday. The winners earned all of their goals while the Tigers were awarded one by handicap and scored five. At the end of the regulation eight periods the score was tied at 6-6, Collins scoring the winning goal, after 2m. 25s. of play in the ninth period.

HARVARD STARTS HARD PRACTICE THIS AFTERNOON

Head Coach Houghton Has Three Days of Scrimmage Work to Prepare for Cornell

The Harvard varsity football squad is expected to have its first hard scrimmage practice work of the week this afternoon, and it will probably be a long session with the coaches devoting considerable time to building up a defense for the style of attack Cornell is expected to present next Saturday. Head Coach Houghton has only three days in which the men will be able to do any hard scrimmaging, and the work these days will probably be very hard.

After a blackboard talk in the locker building, the varsity squad went into the Stadium Monday afternoon and had a preliminary drill in the different positions, backs and ends working out in punting practice and the linemen practicing in a corner of the field under Coaches S. B. Pennock and R. T. P. Storer. Following this came a half-hour's play in which teams A and B lined up against each other, trying out special plays and frequently exchanging the ball, no attempt being made to score.

Coolidge, Thacher and McKinlock appeared in street clothes, but with the exception of Soney and Gilman, who were given a day's rest, the remainder of the squad reported dressed for play. The day marked the return of six men, Boles, Enwright, Horween, Likins, Parson and Watson, and it is not unlikely that each will be available for Saturday's game with Cornell. Parson and Watson took active part in Monday's play, while the rest spent their time in light work, getting into condition again.

HARVARD CROSS-COUNTRY DATES

The Harvard varsity cross-country team is practicing daily in preparation for the coming dual matches with Cornell and Yale and the intercollegiate track meet. Time trials were held last week over the Belmont course, Capt. R. T. Twitchell '16 and K. E. Fuller '16 finishing first and second respectively. The plans for this week schedule hard runs on Wednesday and Friday and walks on Tuesday and Thursday. The schedule of matches for the varsity team is as follows:

Oct. 23, Technology, at Belmont, at 12 m. practice run; 30, Cornell, at Belmont, at 11.

Nov. 4, Yale, at New Haven, at 11:13. Dorchester Club, at Franklin park, at 2. practice run; 20, intercollegiate meet, at Cambridge, at 11.

PICKUPS

Now the question is who will succeed Fred Clarke as manager of the Pittsburgh Nationals. It is generally predicted that Captain Wagner will be the man.

Rumors of peace between the Federal league and organized baseball kept right on, despite the fact that President Gilmore says the Federals are not interested in such a move.

The University of Chicago is having a very successful trip in the far east, and judging from the scores, they are meeting with some excellent opposition from the Japanese college nines.

The all-American and all-national league teams start in on their barnstorming trip today. While the Pacific coast will not get a chance to see the world's champions in action, they will see two pretty strong teams.

President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox is reported as still being after Third Baseman Baker of the Athletics. Should he secure him before the opening of the 1916 season, he would have a very strong team with which to try to win the American league pennant.

SIDELINES

In Peck the University of Pittsburgh has a splendid center rush.

Yale will greatly miss Le Gore this fall. He was the best punter and open field runner on the squad.

Harvard has a very formidable lot of freshman players this fall. So has Yale and their game should be a battle royal.

Ward and Stillwell, ends on the University of Virginia eleven, are two splendid players. They are very fast down the field under punts and are sure tacklers.

According to the captain of the University of Virginia team, Harvard is today stronger than Yale. Now the question is how will it be when the two teams meet in November.

Based on the showing he made in the Carlisle and Virginia games, Taylor will be first choice for center on the Harvard varsity this fall unless D. J. Wallace is declared eligible. In that case Taylor will probably be moved to guard, as he appears to be one of the strongest defensive linemen on the Crimson team this fall.

PRINCETON HAS TRIALS TODAY AT CROSS-COUNTRY

While Only Three of Last Year's Team Are Eligible the Outlook Is Considered Bright

PRINCETON, N. J.—Trials are to be held here this afternoon by the Princeton varsity cross-country candidates. There has been a squad of between 30 and 35 trying for the team, but only five of them have been at the training table. This number will be increased after today's trial.

Only three members of last year's team are running this fall. They are J. N. Dowell '16, who is captain this year; L. L. Glover '16 and C. E. Kennedy '17. The four men who finished first of the Princeton team in the Intercollegiate last year, S. K. Atha, S. M. Cooley, W. S. Doty and D. S. Morrison, have all graduated, and G. Brackenridge '17 is ineligible. There is good material, however, to offset this loss.

C. H. Bischoff '16, a former member of the team, who has been out of college for several years, has returned and is running regularly. W. H. Floto '16, who was a qualifying student last year and was barred by the one-year-residence rule, is eligible now, and as he brings a good record from Washington and Jefferson, should add materially to the strength of the team. K. G. Colwell '17, a varsity two-miler, is also showing up well.

Of last year's freshman team, the most promising men are D. R. Shotwell, C. A. Underwood and W. A. B. Paul. All the cross-country men who enter the handicap meet on Oct. 22 will run in the two-mile event.

For the past two days the track squad has been sent through a hard practice with time trials in preparation for the handicap meet. The meet is scheduled for a Friday in order to let the football men compete and to give Coach Fitzpatrick opportunity to supervise the events.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE WANTS TO CHANGE CIRCUIT

SPRINGFIELD—E. W. Wicks, president of the Jersey City club of the International league, was in Springfield Monday, looking over conditions here with a view of getting this city and Hartford into the International league for next year. Mr. Wicks said his league had not decided what franchises would be shifted if Springfield and Hartford are taken in.

After a long conference with W. E. Carey, president of the Springfield Athletic Association, which operated the Springfield club in the Eastern Association before that league suspended operations, Mr. Wicks said he would report favorably on Springfield to Pres. E. G. Barrow of the International league. He said he had come to this section as the personal representative of Mr. Barrow and would go over the situation in Hartford with J. H. Clarkin, who was the owner of the Eastern Association franchise in that city.

Mr. Wicks stated that it was the intention of his league to go to the meeting of the National Association in San Francisco next month with a proposition that the International league be given permission to place clubs in both Springfield and Hartford. Neither Springfield nor Hartford had clubs in organized baseball this year, but J. H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport, Conn., who was president of the Eastern Association, claims the territory is held by that organization and cannot be encroached on by any clubs in organized baseball.

ANNAPOLIS MEN GIVEN SCRIMMAGE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—With a changed backfield, the Annapolis team had a hard workout against the scrub Monday afternoon, in spite of the custom which has confined the work on Mondays after a Saturday's game to signal work and other light practice. Craig was at quarterback, and the other backs Dashiell, Davis and Mullinix. Though H. R. Hardwick and H. L. Ingram of the coaching staff played the ends for the scrubs, the honors were with the regulars, who scored a field goal, kicked from placement by Blodgett, just as the practice ended.

The advantage was gained largely through the fast work of the line, which has improved immeasurably during the last week. Lieut. W. A. Richardson, who played in the backfield of the Annapolis team for four years, reported Monday, completing the regular coaching staff. William Hollenbeck was able to give an afternoon to helping with the linemen.

COLUMBIA CAPTAIN RESIGNS FROM TEAM

NEW YORK—Capt. Gilbert Higgins of the Columbia gymnastic team has resigned. Higgins left college to go into business with his father. His loss will be felt, but J. Clarke, whom Higgins developed into an Indian club swinger, has become quite a star. Higgins was manager of the team last year and increased interest in the sport, which the committee on athletics was considering abolishing, by holding an interscholastic meet and the intercollegiate championship at Columbia. Both drew well and kept the financial loss of supporting the gymnastic team down to the minimum.

FIVE STUDENTS AT YALE RETIRE FROM ATHLETICS

H. W. Le Gore, Star Fullback, and A. M. Milburn, Captain of Baseball Team, Among the Ineligible Men

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The chief topic of discussion here today among Yale graduates and undergraduates is the announcement that H. W. Le Gore, William Easton, A. M. Milburn, S. A. Pumphelly and R. G. Rhett, Jr., have withdrawn from Yale athletics for good. This announcement was made Monday afternoon and came as a big surprise to the undergraduates as well as the graduates. That their retirement will be a serious loss to the varsity football and baseball teams is acknowledged.

The cause of their retirement is announced in a letter signed by the athletes and addressed to the Yale Athletic Association. The association made the letter public Monday and supplemented it with the statement that the men were innocent in their infractions of the rules and that the athletic authorities assume all the blame for the condition of affairs as it considers the officers and committees in charge to blame for not having posted the men as to the Yale rules.

The five players who have retired did so because they played summer baseball for the Quogue Field Club baseball team. The club furnished board and rooms for the players. When the Yale players learned that it was an infraction on the eligibility rules to accept board and rooms for playing ball they paid their board. This, however, did not satisfy the Yale authorities, as they held that the fact they had accepted it at all made them ineligible for further competition in Yale sports. The letter which the athletes sent to the Yale A. A. follows:

Professor R. N. Corwin, Chairman, Yale University Athletic Association.
Dear Sir—We, the undersigned members of the Yale University baseball team of 1915, during the past summer played with the Quogue Field Club nine, the club furnished board and room to the players. From the time we discovered the provision in the Yale rules that no man who has received board for playing summer baseball shall represent Yale on its teams, each of us paid in full for board and lodging subsequently furnished him by the club. In view, however, of the fact that we did, although unintentionally and ill advised, violate the rule we hereby withdrew from competition in intercollegiate athletics.

ARTHUR M. MILBURN,
WILLIAM EASTON,
HARRY W. LE GORE,
SPENCER A. PUMPELLY,
ROBERT G. RHETT, JR.

Harvard graduates and undergraduates were much disappointed this morning over the ineligibility of the five Yale athletes, especially in the case of Le Gore, as he was the best man on the football squad. It is felt by the Crimson followers that the withdrawal of Le Gore from the eleven will take much interest away from the coming Harvard-Yale football game. Graduate Treasurer F. W. Moore of the Harvard Athletic Association did not care to express himself on the situation at this time.

Considerable interest was being taken today in the statement that a meeting was held in the Copley-Plaza hotel Monday evening with Head Coach Houghton, Captain Mahan and Coaches Storer, Farmer and Wigglesworth among those present. No information could be obtained as to what the meeting was held for, but it was generally thought that it was to discuss the ineligibility of the Yale players with a view to trying to get the Yale authorities to reinstate them.

DARTMOUTH MEN GETTING READY FOR PRINCETON

HARTFORD, N. H.—With all the men in fine condition who helped to defeat Vermont, Coach F. W. Cavanaugh is using every spare minute until Thursday afternoon, when the team leaves for New York, in getting the Dartmouth squad in condition for the game at Princeton. McDonough, the most likely candidate for quarter this season, was back in the lineup for signal drill Monday after a fortnight's layoff.

Barrows, who had been out of the game for several days, showed up in uniform and was given a tryout at fullback. He is likely to have a chance at that position against Princeton, although his last year's experience was as substitute guard.

Dussanot, the end from Brookline, Mass., proved unsatisfactory in the Vermont game and will probably lose his place to Hagar, whose fast and intelligent game has encouraged the coaching staff in its attempt to develop an effective pair of ends. Duhamel at fullback has not shown up well for several days, and unless there is marked improvement he is unlikely to start in Saturday's lineup.

Worthington is a strong possibility as substitute quarter. During secret practice Monday preliminary tactics and signal drill followed a thorough review of the Vermont game and its mistakes, particularly on the part of the ends.

MISS GRACE BRISTED WINS CUP
LENOX—Miss Grace Bristed defeated her sister, Miss Symphora Bristed, for the women's championship cup of the Lenox Club Monday morning, 6-1, 6-1. Miss Bristed is president of the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association.

THE HOME FORUM

THE FIRST COMMANDMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Specially drawn for
The Christian Science Monitor

Little Sodbury Manor House Where Tyndale Commenced His Translation of New Testament

About two miles from the old market town of Chipping Sodbury stands an old-time house known as "Little Sodbury Manor House," which quite apart from its celebrity as one of the oldest examples of domestic architecture in Gloucestershire, has been justly styled "The birthplace of the English Bible." In one of the old rooms William Tyndale, who lived here for two years, conceived the idea and commenced the work of translating the New Testament into English.

In 1521 Sir John Walsh, owner of the manor house, had need of a chaplain and tutor for his children and his choice fell upon Tyndale, who had just completed his university career. Tyndale was in great favor with his master, who encouraged him in the great work he had undertaken. It is quite possible that the translation would have been completed here, but Tyndale, having expressed his opinions too freely to the

neighboring clergy, found himself secretly charged with heresy and summoned to appear before the chancellor of the diocese. Although at the time he was merely admonished, he did not consider it safe to continue in the manor house, thereby involving his patron in danger, so he left and proceeded with his translation in London.

The old house, so beautifully situated, must have been an ideal spot for his

studies, and one can imagine him walking through the woods and orchards with his pupils, or climbing the mounds which form the celebrated Sodbury camps which to this day exist. Or on some summer afternoon sitting under the old yew trees, perhaps watching the hay-makers at work in the valley, his thoughts the while fixed on his great work. Again in winter we can picture Tyndale sitting at his study window

contemplating the fine stretch of meadows with their bare trees and line upon line of hedgerows, across the vale of Berkeley and the Cotswolds until they merge into the sky with the hills of Monmouthshire.

Gibbon's Impression of Voltaire

"Before I was recalled from Switzerland, I had the satisfaction of seeing the most extraordinary man of the age," Gibbon writes in his autobiography; "a poet, an historian, a philosopher, who has filled thirty quartos, of prose and verse, with his various productions, often excellent, and always entertaining. Need I add the name of Voltaire?" He had retired, Gibbon says, "to a free and beautiful country, and resided two winters (1757 and 1758) in the town or neighborhood of Lausanne. My desire of beholding Voltaire, whom I then rated above his real magnitude, was easily gratified. He received me with civility as an English youth; but I cannot boast of any particular notice or distinction, Virgilium vidi tantum."

"The highest gratification which I derived from Voltaire's residence at Lausanne, was the uncommon circumstance of hearing a great poet declaim his own productions on the stage. He had formed a company of gentlemen and ladies, some of whom were not destitute of talents. A decent theater was framed at Monrepos, a country-house at the end of a suburb; dresses and scenes were provided at the expense of the actors; and the author directed the rehearsals with the zeal and attention of paternal love. In two successive winters his tragedies of Zayre, Alzire, Zulime, and his sentimental comedy of the Enfant Prodigue, were played at the theater of Monrepos. Voltaire represented the characters best adapted to his years, Laisan, Alvarès, Benassar, Euphemon. His declamation was fashioned to the pomp and cadence of the old stage; and he expressed the enthusiasm of poetry, rather than the feelings of nature. My ardor, which soon became conspicuous, seldom failed of procuring me a ticket. The habits of pleasure fortified my taste for the French theater, and that taste has perhaps abated my idolatry for the gigantic genius of Shakspeare, which is inculcated from our infancy as the first duty of an Englishman. The wit and philosophy of Voltaire, his table and theater, refined, in a visible degree, the manners of Lausanne; and, however addicted to study, I enjoyed my share of the amusements of society."

On Singularity

There is indeed nothing which betrays a man into so many errors and inconveniences, as the desire of not appearing singular; for which reason it is very necessary to form a right idea of singularity, that we may know when it is laudable and when it is vicious. In the first place, every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it adheres to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. In these cases we ought to consider, that it is not custom, but duty, which is the rule of action; and that we should be only so far sociable, as we are reasonable creatures. Truth is never the less so, for not being attended to; and it is the nature of actions, not the number of actors, by which we ought to regulate our behaviour. Singularity in concerns of this kind is to be looked upon as heroic bravery, in which a man leaves the species only as he soars above it. What greater instance can there be of a weak and pusillanimous temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments? or not to dare to be what he thinks he ought to be.—Joseph Addison.

A Great Man

A great man is made up of qualities that meet or make great occasions.—Lowell.

A KENTISH FARMHOUSE

In one of his novels George Meredith gives a delightful description of an old-fashioned Kentish farm. "Mrs. Fleming, of Queen Anne's Farm, was the wife of a yeoman-farmer of the county," runs the narrative. "The farm had its name from a tradition, common to many other farmhouses within a circuit of the metropolis, that the ante-Hanovarian lady had used the place in her day as a nursery . . . for the royal little ones. It was a square, three-storied building of red brick, much beaten and stained by the weather, with an ivied side, up which the ivy grew stoutly, topping the roof in triumphant lumps. The house could hardly be termed picturesque. Its aspect had struck many eyes as being very much that of a redcoat sentinel grenadier, battered with service, and standing firmly enough, though not at ease. Surrounding it was a high wall, built partly of flint and partly of brick, and ringed all over with grey lichen and brown spots of bearded moss, that bore witness to the touch of many winds and rains. Tufts of pale grass, and gilliflowers, and traveling stone crop, hung from the wall, and dribbled of ivy ran broadening to the outer ground. The royal Arms were said to have surmounted the great iron gateway; but they had vanished, either with the family, or at the indications of an approaching rust. Rust defied its bars; but when you looked through them, the splendor of an unrivaled garden gave vivid signs of youth, and of the taste

of an orderly, laborious, and cunning hand.

"The garden was under Mrs. Fleming's charge. The joy of her love for it was written on its lustrous beds, as poets write. She had the poetic passion for flowers. Perhaps her taste may now seem questionable. She cherished the old-fashioned delight in tulips; the house was reached on a gravel path between rows of tulips, rich with one natural blush, or freaked by art. She liked a bulk of color; and when the dahlias dawned upon our gardens, she gave her heart to dahlias."

The Sea-Gull

Flying straight, wings leisurely beating
Like the flapping sails of a tide-drawn boat,
Borne, it seemed, by a hidden motion;
It heard the land-clatter, the human shrillness,
It heard the earth shock in the siege of ocean,
As passing above, it shot into silence—
Swiftest when just above me,
Then slower and slower, as farther and farther
It shrunk in the sun to a little mote,
Till the speed of it seemed to rest.
—John Erskine.

Good Thing

Let the characters of good things stand indelibly in thy mind and thy thoughts be active on them.—Browne.

GEORGE W. CURTIS AS ESSAYIST

Writing of George William Curtis' work as essayist Parke Godwin reminds us that the essay was a form of literature "which, begun by a Frenchman, Montaigne, who is still first in merit as he was first in time, has long been a favorite with English readers—the short essay on minor topics of social interest which takes up offenses too light for the censorship of the pulpit and too harmless for the chastisements of the law. It is a form which Addison, Steele, Johnson, Goldsmith, Lamb, Irving, and Thackeray have made exceedingly attractive. The eighty or hundred volumes of the British essayists which have stood the sand-blasts of time lie side by side, in every respectable library, with the eighty or hundred volumes of the British poets. Carlyle has somewhere compared the editor to the vagrant preacher who sets up his booth in any field, and utters his wisdom or unwisdom to all who choose to hear." Curtis' essays were "the flowing and genial talk of the well-informed scholar, who was also the well-bred gentleman, turned critic and commentator. It was talk in many styles—critical, historical, humorous, grave, fanciful; in short, in every style except that which Voltaire declares the only bad one—the wearisome. Our friend was never dull, but always elastic, cheerful, enlivening; with fewer ways of being tedious, and more of being entertaining, than any of his predecessors. He had, it seems to me, all the elegance of Addison with less of his coldness and a heartier glow; all the sprightliness of Steele, with a richer humor and a keener sense of moral values; but to find his proper parallels we must come down to Goldsmith, Lamb, Irving, and Thackeray. How many thousands gladly recall what a privilege and delight it has been for many years to have this commentator

A Choice
Who cares on the land to stay,
Wasting the wealth of a day?
The fallow fields leave
For the meadows that heave,
And away to the sea—away!

To the meadows far out on the deep,
Whose plows are the winds that sweep
The green furrows high,
When into the sky
The silvery foam-bells leap.
—Edwin Arnold.

clear teaching of the prophets, had failed to make the Jews realize the wholehearted spiritual worship of God demanded of them, and they indignantly refused to accept the idea of the kingdom of God as wholly spiritual, and to admit that the warfare between truth and error must be mental.

When Jesus of Nazareth taught that God is Spirit, and gave as the first commandment of the law: "Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength," his hearers were so obsessed by the mesmerism of materiality that they rejected his teaching, and although they did not know what they were doing, they crucified the Messiah they had looked for with ever-increasing hope and longing for nearly two thousand years. But the truth of spiritual being had been given to the world, and nothing could destroy that which had been revealed, although, as the great Teacher recognized, even his immediate followers were not then ready to bear all he had to tell them. For the best part of another two thousand years the Christian churches, split up into many denominations, had been striving, although under a weight of material belief, after a better understanding of God. At length the truth found a messenger for a fuller revelation in one whose selfless love for humanity enabled her not only to receive it but to be willing to give it to the world, with all that that giving implied.

Mrs. Eddy, with spiritual insight, grasped the true meaning of the absolute, and showed the clear line of demarcation between this and the relative. Since God is good, and both infinite and omnipotent, there is no reality in evil and the Scriptures declare that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." How impossible, therefore, that He should ever have permitted it for some wise purpose, as theology has claimed and taught with such dire results! Christian Science also shows that since God is Spirit, and is All-in-all there is no matter. To obey the First Commandment in its entirety, would

be to demonstrate man's unity with God. And this is heaven, eternal harmony. But the human mind is so full of self-deception, so reluctant to give up the false claim of material sense, that we can but strive to turn out one false belief after another remembering that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds," and that the cornerstone of the true building up of spiritual understanding is purity.

The teaching of Christ Jesus with regard to man's duty towards God, and the wholehearted service demanded of him, is explained with unanswerable logic, in the teaching of Christian Science. On p. 301 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "As God is substance and man is the divine image and likeness, man should wish for, and in reality has, only the substance of good, the substance of Spirit, not matter. The belief that man has any other substance, or mind, is not spiritual and breaks the First Commandment. Thou shalt have one God, one Mind." Christian Science demonstrates that in the proportion that its students succeed in looking beyond the false mirage of material sense testimony into the fundamental truth of God's allness, will they be able to meet and destroy, through this same spiritual understanding, the spurious claims of evil, sin, sickness, sorrow and death. As the creation of divine Mind, the eternal and only cause, infinite good, which is no more able to see or to think evil, than light can see darkness, it is impossible for man made in God's likeness to be bound by evil beliefs. Thus it comes about that they disappear from the human consciousness which recognizes the omnipresence and omnipotence of God.

Matter claims to destroy as well as to build up, but substance is eternal. Spirit, God, being the only true substance, it follows that—as Christian Science teaches—matter is only the illusion of material sense. And all the beliefs of good and evil connected with it, are merely error's futile negation of the allness of God, and its subtle and insidious attempt to lead mankind to continue to break the First Commandment.

Schiller at Stuttgart

Though not a native of Stuttgart, as were Hegel and Hauff, the name of Friedrich Schiller is yet closely connected with the capital of Württemberg, which lies so picturesquely within its circle of vine-clad hills. The son of a retired soldier, the young Schiller led a somewhat wandering life. "Friedrich followed the movements of his parents for some time; and had to gather the elements of learning from various masters," Carlyle tells us in his life of the poet. "Perhaps it was in part owing to this circumstance that his progress, though respectable, or more, was so little commensurate with what he afterward became, or with the capacities of which even his earliest years gave symptoms. . . . His school-fellows can now recollect that even his freaks had sometimes a poetic character; that a certain earnestness of temper, a frank integrity, an appetite for things grand or moving, was discernible across all the caprices of his boyhood."

In 1773 Schiller was enrolled at the Karls-schule at Stuttgart, where the hardships which he had to endure served only to increase his love of poetry. "Any disposition to poetry did violence to the laws of the institution where I was educated," he has left on record, "and contradicted the plan of its founder. For eight years my enthusiasm struggled with military discipline; but the passion for poetry is vehement and fiery. . . . What discipline was meant to

grapple daskly with the phantoms to which its own energy thus painfully imprisoned gives being." "Schiller himself," Carlyle relates, "pronounced a severe but not unfounded censure, when he said of this work, in a maturer age, that his chief fault was in presuming to delineate men two years before he had met one."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915

EDITORIALS

Four Battles for Equal Suffrage

NEW JERSEY is voting today on a proposition to amend the constitution of the state so that its organic law shall never again recognize any difference between the political rights of men and those of women. On the general fall election day, Tuesday, Nov. 2, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will vote on similar propositions. Special interest attaches to the New Jersey election for several reasons. It is the first contest of the four. It will be the first time an equal suffrage constitutional amendment proposal has been pressed to an issue in any eastern state. New Jersey is the home state of the chief magistrate of the nation, and he has promised to vote, as a private citizen, to extend the franchise to women. Added to these is one other reason. All the indications point to a large vote in New Jersey because there the suffrage amendment is only one of three important proposed changes in the constitution to be acted on by the electorate.

That a committee of 100 reputable citizens of Newark has been organized for the purpose of preventing any form of irregularity at the polls is an incident typical of the degree of popular interest in the outcome that pervades all quarters of the state. Another evidence of this interest may be found in the fact that the president of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage deemed it wise to send a telegram to President Wilson last week saying: "As constitutional amendments of great moment to the people of New Jersey are to be voted upon on Tuesday, Oct. 19, I respectfully ask that you issue an order granting leave of absence on that day to the citizens of New Jersey employed by the United States government in the District of Columbia. Such an order would, I understand, follow the usual custom with regard to days of election." Since President Wilson was himself contemplating a leave of absence with the same good purpose in view, he could not very well have refused to comply with this request, had he been inclined to do so.

There can be no doubt that the equal-suffragists on the masculine side will be out in full strength in New Jersey today, for the women will be on hand to see to it that no votes are lost. Nor can there be any doubt that the anti-suffragists also will poll very close to their full strength. For while the vote of New Jersey will neither make nor break the equal suffrage movement, the result today will either greatly hasten or delay the consummation toward which all friends of this great reform are looking and striving. And it will have another bearing also, the importance of which is recognized clearly by only a comparatively small number of observers. The result of the equal suffrage test in New Jersey will affect all the states in which the abolition of the liquor traffic is an issue. It is because the liquor interests are fighting equal suffrage that so many precautions for the protection of the integrity of the ballot box in New Jersey have been deemed necessary.

It is doubtful if even suffragists themselves realize how close is the affinity between their cause and prohibition. The liquor interests, however, are fully informed on this point. They know, for instance, that of the eighteen full prohibition states in the American Union one third—namely, Oregon, Arizona, Washington, Colorado, Idaho and Kansas—are also equal suffrage states. They know that in Illinois, where only partial suffrage exists, the women voters never miss an opportunity to strike a blow for prohibition. The manufacturing liquor interests are under no illusions whatever as to what will happen to their business when women obtain nation-wide political equality with men.

President Wilson's presence and vote in New Jersey should prove a powerful factor favorable to equal suffrage, notwithstanding the protest of the chief magistrate and the leader of the Democratic party in the nation that he intends only to perform the duty of a private citizen. Doubtless many, though how many it is of course impossible to say, will follow his leading in this, as they have, and as they will, in other particulars. There is the possibility that from the contest of today in New Jersey the equal-suffrage movement may emerge, contrary to the expectations and, perhaps, the wishes, of some of the most astute political thinkers in the country, a full-fledged national issue, and one that both of the great parties will be in a hurry to seize for use in the 1916 campaign.

However this may be, all signs point to the insertion of equal suffrage planks in next year's presidential campaign platforms. If New Jersey votes for suffrage, New York and Massachusetts are likely to follow its example. There is hope even that in such an event Pennsylvania might do likewise. In each of the three states named, at all events, the effect of victory in New Jersey would be felt immediately in a general strengthening of the equal suffrage ranks as a consequence of renewed enthusiasm and a quickening of hope. Even if New Jersey should fail to rise to its opportunity of becoming the first state east of the Mississippi to adopt unlimited equal suffrage, there will be no cause for discouragement. Final victory can only be postponed.

Meanwhile, the campaign for the submission of an amendment to the national constitution will, in any case, be resumed in Washington next winter. A petition in its favor 18,333 feet long, and containing more than 500,000 names, will be presented in the House as soon as that body is ready for the transaction of business in December, and with it the bill carrying the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, which provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex," and gives Congress the necessary power to put such a provision in the fundamental law into effect. The four great battles of 1915 for equal suffrage may now be said to have begun. It is the wish

and hope of millions of right-thinking people that they shall result in triumphs for a cause that has been upheld by noble women against all discouragement and every obstacle during two generations. The decision that is bound to be reached on this issue, now or later, will be full of significance and consequence for the American people through all the future.

Retrenchment in Great Britain

THE first report of the committee on retrenchment in the public expenditure of the United Kingdom, of which the chancellor of the exchequer is the chairman, was issued on the same day as the chancellor expounded his budget to an expectant audience. The chief features of this preliminary report, which deals only with recommendations aimed at securing immediate economy, or increase of revenue, are proposals for the increase of various postal charges, which have, to a great extent, been incorporated in the budget, and for the suspension of the road board. It has long been notorious that certain departments of the postal service have been run at a loss which is detrimental to the highest interests of the state, and opposed to all canons of that efficient management which is the basis of true economy. It appears that the road board, since it came into existence six years ago, has not spent the full amount of its income in any year, and the retention in the exchequer of the proceeds of the taxes ear-marked for the service of the board seems a reasonable proposition, in view of the urgent necessity of utilizing all available resources of revenue.

A recommendation which will commend itself to most impartial people is that an inquiry should be held into the possibility of reducing the present heavy expenditure of local authorities. The present proposal is limited, apparently, to expenditure upon highway maintenance, but it is to be hoped that it will ultimately be widened in its scope so as to cover the general expenditure of all authorities, local and municipal. There are many anomalies in connection with local government which call for drastic reform, and which open the way to grave wrongs. As an example, we may cite the fact that the body which fixes assessments also hears appeals against those assessments.

That there is room for a sweeping reduction in departmental expenditure is too well known, and the public awaits with interest the further recommendations which the committee promises at a later date, and which will have to deal, also, with matters of administration. The board of education, amongst others, has already been requested to economize on all services which are not absolutely necessary, and, pending the final report, not to fill any vacancies, except where it would be to the serious detriment of the public service to leave them unfilled. Many educationists are perturbed with the thought that efforts may be made in the direction of drastic retrenchments which will be inimical to wise management and educational efficiency. It cannot be alleged that any serious ground exists for this fear. Numerous directions present themselves in which genuine economy can be practiced without adversely affecting the general educational system of the country; amongst them, administrative reforms which would diminish the clerical staff, whose time is principally occupied with framing unduly elaborate returns, and would simplify the present elaborate system of state grants. Necessity will doubtless compel many changes, but considerable retrenchment can be achieved which will add to and not detract from efficiency.

Chicago's Closed Saloons

FOR considerably more than a generation it has been assumed, by officials responsible for execution of law in Chicago, that citizens would not sustain the mayor and the police if they complied with a state law that provides for closing saloons on Sunday. The alleged ground for the assumption always has been that heterogeneous population, lax urban standards and resentment sure to be registered at the polls against any advocate of law observance, justified winking at the city's virtual defiance of the state.

Fortunately Chicago, during the last fifteen years, has been realizing a unity of ideal and purpose before unknown there. The process of civic unification, beautification, and improved administration has been antagonistic to continuance of old suspicions and misunderstanding about races. Patriotism, regard for decency and law, and willingness to make self subordinate to social good, have been disclosed in so many sorts of citizens that the old bogey of heterogeneity has largely lost its influence to check forward action.

Moreover, to the voting forces of the city women have been added, most of whom are hostile to the saloon and its works, and consequently are severely critical of all official action that tends to nullify prohibitory law in any form, especially if such nullification tends to mar the religious and uplifting influences of Sunday. Allied with the women have been men members of the Anti-Saloon League, and other civic organizations whose hosts are now admirably marshaled for aggressive temperance work along non-partisan political lines, and who have found ways to let their convictions and their votes count solidly against lax interpreters of all temperance laws.

The cumulative effect of this reinvigoration of the public wish, and of this deployment of the law-abiding elements, was bound to show when a mayor appeared who would lead, and a chief of police who would support, the call for action against defiant saloon keepers. Mayor William Hale Thompson has proved to be the desired man. He gave full warning to saloon keepers that the Sunday closing law would be enforced, and it was enforced on Oct. 10. With what results? The city has again joined with the state as a Sunday respecting community. Arrests diminished in a striking way. Thousands of workmen so comforted themselves that on Monday their employers noted such capacity for efficient labor as seldom before had been discernible on

that day of the week. Last, but not least, opposition to enforcement was insignificant, measured in terms of open challenge of the police.

For other large cities, similarly constituted as to population, and using the same arguments for lawlessness condoned by public officials, the lesson is patent. Boston long since showed that a Sunday closing law could be enforced by a police force deriving its moral authority from a state-named commissioner. Chicago now has the opportunity to prove a finer thing: namely, that a local force also can do it, not only for a season, but permanently. This implies constant citizen support of the mayor and the chief of police.

Educational Awakening in Canada

IT is not so much what the prairie provinces of Canada are doing along educational lines at present, and they are doing a great deal, as the possibilities open to them by reason of the policy they have adopted, that is attracting widespread and merited attention. The real educational awakening in that section of the continent, it seems, had its beginning when the Premier of the province of Saskatchewan, acting also as minister of education, made last June, in the legislative assembly, a speech which was largely a comprehensive survey of the whole educational situation. At that time he invited the whole citizen body of Saskatchewan to unite in a great non-political campaign of discussion as to what should be expected of the school machinery, and how it should be altered, readjusted, and, if necessary, reconstructed, to effect the desired ends. He advanced the thought that, as soon as the people had had opportunity to investigate and form mature opinions on proposed educational changes of a reformatory character, the provincial legislature might well be convened to devote practically a whole session to the revision of the school system. It is remembered and recorded to the credit of the opposition that its leader, to use the language of the Winnipeg Free Press, "met the Premier's overtures in an admirable spirit." In other words, the opposition leader placed, in this instance, the welfare of the children of the province, and the future welfare of the province itself, above all partisan considerations. This is commendable in the highest degree.

The movement thus launched, naturally, has taken hold of the people not only of Saskatchewan but of neighboring provinces. Here, at last, is a concession on the part of the educational establishment, and by no means an inefficient one, to the opinion often timidly advanced by laymen, that perhaps educationists, and boards, and even ministers of the government, do not always know all that should be known in regard to the educational needs of a people. It meant getting out of a rut. It meant giving a hearing to those who believed they had something to offer. It meant the awakening of a new interest among the people in the conduct of their schools. It meant, in fact, admission on the part of the governing powers that the schools do, indeed, belong to the people, and are for the use and the advancement of the people, and not for the exploitation or conservation of any pet theories, old or new. Educators have gone into the movement in Saskatchewan freely and enthusiastically, but principally in the capacity of citizens. The movement belongs to the people and the people are developing it to a degree that causes some conservative teachers and professors and trustees to gasp. But the most reactionary among them do not hesitate to admit that the popular movement has shed a new light upon spots that were very dark before.

The Press Bureau

THERE is a certain large good humor about Sir John Simon's recent defense of the much-criticized press bureau which is as welcome as it is undoubtedly effective. To anyone who really knew, or rather, we should say, found it possible to remember—for explanation has followed attack with antipodal regularity for over twelve months—what is really the constitution and function of the press bureau, the attitude of this much-enduring office would need no defense or explanation. Sir John Simon might be excused some excess of emphasis in his defense, some more or less forcible intimation that he was not exactly making revelations. The British home secretary, however, will have none of it. With a patience worthy of a guide to a Shakespeare's house, he shows his critics once again over the ground, and points to the obvious with all the freshness of a Baedeker. Who are you? said the incensed critic to the home secretary months ago. Sir John Simon, was the courteous reply. Who are you? says the critic equally incensed today. Still Sir John Simon, is the patient answer.

The press bureau, the home secretary explains, is the target for much criticism, but is not responsible. This is the burden of his defense, which is couched in the form of a letter. Critics had returned to the attack with a great weapon of grievance. Mr. Buchan's article, describing the recent fighting on the western front, had been hardly dealt with by the censor. Possibly it was, Sir John says, but why belabor us? Everything written by accredited newspaper correspondents at the front is submitted, at the express request of Sir John French, to the censors appointed by him at headquarters in France, and the press bureau is instructed to accept this censorship as final. If any blame is to be apportioned, it must be laid upon some people, "somewhere in France," and not upon some wholly innocent and, in this matter, wholly helpless people, somewhere in Whitehall. Then again whilst we are discussing this matter, Sir John continues, in effect at any rate, let me say, yet once again, that the press bureau does not formulate the long list of prohibitions which govern the consideration of news. The shameless offenders are the war office, the admiralty or other government departments. The press bureau is merely the long-suffering medium by which these prohibitions are announced and applied. Sir John Simon, however, does not allow this manifest injustice to weigh upon him. He rises above it with a resilience which has come to be almost a tradition in connection

with this department, and concludes his letter by saying that the directors of the press bureau have cheerfully endured much belaboring which, whether deserved or not, was most certainly not deserved by them.

Notes and Comments

THERE is a certain joyful indifference to the facts in the Turkish official news about the war, which we have noted, from time to time, before. But the following version of the rout of their army at Kut-el-Amara, by General Nixon, leaves nothing to be desired: On the Irak front our divisions surprised enemy forces during the night of Sept. 26, which had been landed to the north of Korna, on the bank of the Tigris, under the protection of gunboats, and inflicted severe loss upon them. On Sept. 27 the enemy renewed the offensive with fresh troops, and a stubborn fight took place, lasting until the evening. The enemy offensive failed completely, thanks to the endurance of our divisions, who resisted forces four times as strong as their own number.

IT WILL be remembered that this is not a new way of recording political and military events in Turkey. It is only a little time since it was announced that the members of the French Chamber had kissed the Kaiser's hand, on his entry into Paris; that train loads of asses had been dispatched from London to Berlin, loaded with gold of the British tribute; that the Roman Catholic churches in Belgium had been converted, voluntarily, by the inhabitants, into Muhammadan mosques; and that the German army corps had arrived at Adrianople in aeroplanes.

THE economist rejected at one university in the United States for alleged or real heresies, is not thereby debarred from employment at other universities. There is no agency to see that he who makes controversy arise at Leland Stanford shall not be installed at the University of Nebraska—to cite a well-known case. So it is not surprising to read that Toledo's municipal university is to add Professor Scott Nearing to its faculty. But it is interesting that an institution subject to popular control is the one inviting him, knowing all about his career at the University of Pennsylvania. Study of the test cases of academic freedom in the evolution of national educational history, whether the issues raised have been theological, political or economic, shows that a sense of fair play usually guards the sincere, pioneer thinker from permanent loss of a place to teach.

NON-PARTISANSHIP is one of the movements of this hour in which women are deeply interested, as witness the present legislation in California, where women vote, and the Boston association of non-partisan clubwomen, which keeps aloof from suffrage propaganda. While at first glance party politics may seem a safer support for a political standard than individuals, in practice it is found that a political body, like a business corporation, will sometimes do for its advantage wrong things that an individual might scorn to do for himself alone. To pin a pennant to every sleeve seems the thing today. As the standard bearer often struggles to the van simply because he is responsible for his banner, so if every man will bear his own standard and be responsible for it, there will be fewer stragglers and deserters, while a victorious host shall more certainly march to the triumph of right.

CURRENT comment upon Paderewski's recent address at his benefit concert for the Poles, points to a common Anglo-Saxon blunder where musicians are concerned. It is found amazing that a musician should be able to make a thoughtful and eloquent speech, and prove himself master of what are thought of as acts of pure intellect. In point of fact there is hardly any achievement in the realm of human knowledge that demands surer grasp of better intellectual tools than the conducting of a great symphony, for example, with the sixty or a hundred players to be guided. It demands intelligence of a higher order than is generally appreciated in the western hemisphere. The famous pianist, then, has done a good stroke of work for his guild in contributing evidence that a really great musical artist is necessarily, a man of strong character and high intellectual development.

THE purchase of the San Martin home at Yapeyu by Argentina reaffirms one, of the influences making for unity in South America, namely, the common esteem in which the nations hold their liberators. The soldiers of the revolutionary cause in Argentina worked for the freedom of Chile, as those of Venezuela for Peru. Sarmiento was in later times another example of this better patriotism, and he became, through this unselfish impulse, one of the builders of Pan-Americanism. His biography of Lincoln, and his review "Ambas Americas," which he started in Washington to bring the two continents into intellectual rapprochement, prove his breadth of vision, looking beyond national boundaries, even as Garibaldi, great and humble servant of Italy, crossed the sea to work for South American liberty. So the ideas that make for human betterment are seen to be of universal force, not limited to place or race.

WITH the business men of St. Louis forming noon classes for the study of Spanish, time's clock seems to have run back or stopped. For St. Louis, founded by the French in 1764, was a Spanish possession from 1771 practically down to 1803, when Napoleon, as its temporary overlord, sold it and the vast Louisiana, which covered the whole heart of the continent, from gulf to lakes, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, to the United States. That the soft lisping speech of the southern continent is again heard in old St. Louis is one more significant hint, however, of how well is working the American ideal of unity in freedom, as contrasted with the old-time methods of bringing nations together willy-nilly, and requiring this or that tongue, whether they would or no.